

Leaked paper fuels anti-nuclear fight

Sizewell costs grow by £1bn in three years

By JOHN YOUNG AND SHEILA GUNN

A CONCERTED campaign will be mounted this week to force the government to abandon work on Sizewell B nuclear power station after a leaked official document disclosed the final costs on current estimates will exceed £2.6 billion.

The confidential document by Nuclear Electric predicts that the plant in Suffolk will cost £2.621 billion by its completion date of 1996, compared with an original 1987 estimate of £1.691 billion. Both estimates were calculated identically to allow for inflation.

Sizewell B is the only nuclear station under construction since the government was forced to drop proposals for privatizing nuclear power. By comparison, when the Dungeness B station began operation 12 years behind schedule in 1983, its cost was £537 million, compared with an original estimate of £88 million. It took 18 years to build. The Humberstone gas-fired power station which opened in February cost £310 million. The Westminster and Chelsea Hospital, which was opened in January, cost £173 million.

The latest evidence will be used by Labour and conservation groups to challenge the government's decision to go ahead with the project despite a moratorium until 1994 for the building of any further nuclear plants. Labour has said it would almost certainly

scrap the project if elected.

Mr John Wakeham, the energy secretary, will be urged by MPs during Commons questions today and in a Labour-initiated debate on the costs of electricity privatization to disclose "the true costs" of building Sizewell B.

The energy department will also be censured on Wednesday by the Tory-dominated Commons energy committee for failing to determine the real costs of Sizewell. The committee will argue that a decision on whether to proceed with construction cannot be taken until a proper cost analysis is done.

Friends of the Earth said yesterday the costs are now largely out of control and cancelling the station would produce savings of well over £2,000 million. The environmental pressure group based its assertion on a leaked confidential report disclosing that the official estimate has risen from £1,691 million to £2,030 million at April 1987 prices.

The report, by Brian George, chief executive of the pressurised water reactor (PWR) project group of Nuclear Electric, was shown to journalists yesterday in advance of a report by the energy committee. Mr George estimates the eventual "outturn price" by the target completion date of May 1994, allowing for inflation, will be £2,621 million.

But Friends of the Earth suggested yesterday that the true cost, including interest payments and £200 million written off due to a "change in accounting policies", was some £3,800 million. Moreover, Sizewell B was less than half-finished and was not expected to come into full commercial operation until early in 1996, two years later than publicly stated.

Simon Roberts, the group's energy campaigner, said: "No amount of fudging the figures and massaging the accounts can now hide the fact that Sizewell B is an economic disaster. These latest cost estimates are the death knell for Sizewell B, and in the public interest it must be cancelled immediately."

In his report, Mr George points out that some contracts have incurred substantial additional costs as a result of

the protracted public inquiry, and the arguments about the safety of PWRs. Additionally, the cancellation of plans for three other PWR stations has meant contractors will try to compensate for the loss of expected follow-on orders.

"Although the project group will continue to apply vigilance to rebut contractors' claims on Sizewell B as far as possible, the climate created by the deferment of the follow-on stations has hardened attitudes," he says. The layout of the Sizewell site originally provided for two PWRs, but the cost of landscaping and "demobilisation" will now have to be borne by the B station alone.

As a result of the cancellations, Nuclear Electric had decided to write off £199 million, incurred in initial feasibility studies, launch costs, delays caused by the public inquiry, and the cost of establishing an organisation to build four PWRs which would not have been necessary for just a single station.

Frank Dobson, the shadow energy secretary, said yesterday: "Last time I challenged John Wakeham about the costs of Sizewell I asked him to confirm that at the then estimate of £1.8 billion for Sizewell, the electricity it produced would be twice as expensive as from a new coal-fired station. I asked him to give any detailed criticism that his officials had of that figure. He refused."

"If these figures are as high as they seem, then I do not see how anyone could justify asking electricity users to pay more than twice the cost for nuclear electricity."

Mr Dobson argued that the project was already two years behind schedule as well as well over budget.

Nuclear Electric said last night that it was unable to comment on the leaked document, but it had recently undertaken a review of the Sizewell costs. The findings were now with the Department of Energy and were expected to be published soon. A spokesman denied the claim by Friends of the Earth that construction was behind schedule. The company had accelerated the programme and was eight to nine months ahead of schedule, he said.



First ladies: Mrs Young (left) and Mrs Templeton hugging yesterday after being ordained as Anglican priests

Women ordained in UK for first time

THE first woman priests in the United Kingdom were ordained in St Anne's Cathedral, Belfast, yesterday.

Kathleen Young, a physiotherapist, aged 50, of Carrickfergus, Co Antrim, and Irene Templeton, aged 49, from Belfast, became the first women in the Anglican Church in Europe to be promoted from deacon to priest.

Four other Irish women deacons are awaiting clearance from their Church of Ireland bishops before they are ordained too. Yesterday's ceremony was carried out by the Bishop of Connor, Dr Samuel Poyntz.

Mrs Templeton is married with a son aged five. She received her theological training in Bristol and was educated at Leicester and Queen's University, Belfast. She was employed as a secretary, teacher and parish youth worker. Mrs Young, a widow, studied at Queen's University and at Trinity College, Dublin. Her interests were given as history, the theatre and travel.

Their ordinations follow a two-thirds majority decision by the general synod of the Church of Ireland last month to give women equality of opportunity with men.

Dr Poyntz said the ordinations heralded a new era for the church. "I think these are remarkable women in many ways and I believe they are bringing with them considerable experience and pastoral gifts."

"There is opposition, of course, throughout the church, and a considerable number of clergy and a small number of laity at general synod level say they couldn't accept it. Clergy who cannot accept it don't have to invite these people into their parishes."

Letters, page 13
CBI forecast, page 25

New tremors as quake toll rises to 70,000

By HAZRIL TEIMOURIAN

AS 60 new tremors rocked the north-western region of Iran yesterday in the wake of last week's earthquake, the final death toll appeared likely to exceed 70,000, making it the worst on record in that disaster-prone country.

More than 200,000 people were said to have been injured and another half-a-million people were left homeless. But experts in Tehran said that all such figures would remain mere estimates for some time because rescuers were being forced to bury corpses in mass graves without counting them to prevent epidemics of disease.

The fate of hundreds of outlying villages in the Alborz mountains is still unknown. The Iranian government told the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization yesterday morning that it expected the death toll to exceed 50,000. The figure was an increase of 10,000 over that of the previous day and 13,000 more than the number of corpses already recovered.

But experts in Tehran believe that the Islamic authorities had consistently understated the real scale of the disaster because it might imply the need for large-scale help from abroad. French, British and Swiss teams of rescue workers were allowed to reach the disaster area in an apparent change of mind by the authorities, who had previously discouraged their presence. France's minister for humanitarian action, Bernard Kouchner, arrived in Tehran last night to supervise the distribution of French aid, and the Pope and the Archbishop of Canterbury appealed for more support from Christians in the West.

Slow start: A slow start in Britain to the Iranian earthquake disaster appeal was attributed yesterday to delay by television companies in screening the British Red Cross telephone number for credit card donations.

The Red Cross received only £2,000 in telephone gifts until BBC television broadcast the appeal number in Saturday's late-night bulletin, more than 30 hours after the fund was announced.

At ITN, a senior journalist privately criticised Independent Broadcasting Authority "red tape" for inability to screen the telephone number

before lunchtime yesterday. As cash pledges climbed above £30,000, Mr David Wyatt, director-general of the British Red Cross, said: "The more prominence such numbers are given, the more success an appeal has and the more we can help disaster victims."

Credit card donations to the Red Cross appeal can be made by telephoning 0898-234222. Cheques and postal orders should be sent to: Iranian Earthquake Appeal, British Red Cross, PO Box 121, London SW1X 7EW.

Relief pours in, page 9

Interview, page 10

INSIDE

Selection of judges

A radical overhaul of the system for selecting judges will be called for by the Law Society, the professional body of 60,000 solicitors in England and Wales, in a new campaign over the next 12 months.

In particular the Society is likely to recommend that women and candidates from the ethnic minorities be given an accelerated preferment to judicial appointment so that they do not have to serve the usual length of time on the lower judicial ranks. Page 7

Leading article, page 13

Aids hope

Volunteer tests on at least one of the 30 Aids vaccines being developed around the world are likely to begin within months, an international conference was told in San Francisco. Page 2

Moldavia claim

The parliament of Moldavia, the Soviet republic bordering Romania, has voted over-whelmingly to claim its sovereignty, following similar votes in the Baltic Republics and Uzbekistan. Page 10

High note

The future of the London Schools Symphony Orchestra will be guaranteed today with the announcement of a three-year sponsorship by London Electricity. Education, pages 16, 17

£1bn campaign

Trade unions are campaigning for 10 per cent of the shares in privatised electricity supply companies, worth about £1 billion, to be reserved for employees. Page 25

Tripes results

The first of the Tripes results from Cambridge are published today. Page 35

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Labour criticises Thatcher agenda

By SHEILA GUNN, POLITICAL REPORTER

THE Labour party yesterday launched a summer campaign against the new radical agenda offered by Margaret Thatcher for a fourth Conservative administration as a clutch of opinion polls reported a revival in the prime minister's personal support.

Mrs Thatcher's disclosure of manifesto commitments for the next general election opened the way for the offensive by Opposition leaders who will insist that voting Conservative again will mean more "extreme right" reforms endangering the future of the health, education and public services still further.

Ministers were caught unaware by the prime minister's announcements as no collective work has been carried out yet on the next manifesto and no ministerial "A" team has been set up to look at new policies for a fourth term.

As the government begins a

rough week in parliament with revolts over community care and dogs, together with fresh criticism of the government's handling of the Rover sale, Conservative MPs sighed with relief at the latest opinion polls which consistently report that Labour's lead over the Tories has closed to 11 per cent.

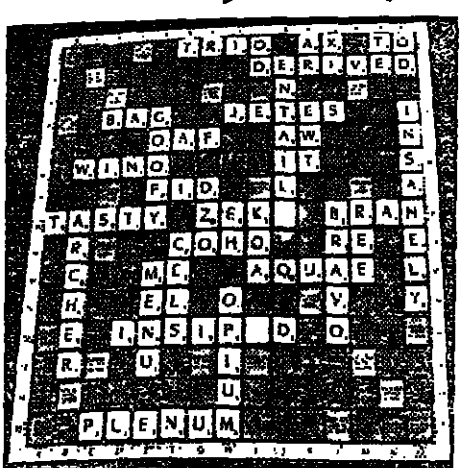
They will also receive a boost from the Confederation of British Industry which today reports that John Major's economic policies of high interest rates are succeeding, paving the way for Britain's expected entry into the exchange-rate mechanism later this year.

The detailed findings of the Mori/Times Newspapers survey point to increased optimism about Britain's economic future.

Continued on page 24, col 1

Coho, dzo, ewt and ree, successfully scrabbled

By RAY CLANCY



From aw to zeks: the winning position

IN 1970 Gyles Brandreth, high priest of trivia, placed an advertisement in *The Times* personal columns seeking contestants for a national Scrabble competition. The response was huge (3,000 replies), the event became annual and, to mark its 20th anniversary, it was held in public for the first time last night at the New Connaught Rooms in central London.

A ree and a fid were there on the board, along with wno and goffy, but it was the mundane word "insanely" that tipped the balance. Philip Nelkon, of north London, played a tight strategic game to beat Philip Appleby of Leamington Spa,

Warwickshire, by 389 points to 374 in just under an hour in the final. Mr Nelkon, aged 32, an accountant who won the championship in 1978 and 1981, said he was pleased to be back as the winner and was already sharpening his anagram ability for next year's competition. "I don't speak in Scrabble terms or murmur obscure words in my sleep but I do find myself forming anagrams when I am reading the newspaper or a book."

A ree, a kind of sandpiper or an enclosure for sheep, along with fid, a conical hardwood pin used by sailors to splice rope, and dzo, a hybrid cattle from the Himalayas, found their way on to the board this year, along with xi, the 14th letter of

the Greek alphabet, koa, an Hawaiian acacia tree, ewt, a kind of newt, and od, a form of the word god as well as Reichenbach's arbitrary name for a force.

A coho, Pacific salmon, a zek, an inmate in a Soviet prison, cci, a celluloid sheet for drawing cartoons, el, the 12th letter of the alphabet or an American elevated railroad, and te, a musical note, were also featured.

Other unusual words were aw, expressing disappointment, plenium, the opposite of vacuum or a full assembly, and ar, the 18th letter of the alphabet, as well as the Latin word aqae, waters, and the French word jeté, a leap from one foot to the other.

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Volunteers prepare for tests as hopes for Aids vaccine rise

By THOMSON PRENTICE
SCIENCE CORRESPONDENT

HOPES that an Aids vaccine will be produced sooner than was predicted a year ago were raised yesterday by evidence presented at an international conference in San Francisco.

About 30 candidate vaccines were being tested in laboratories around the world, the conference was told, and tests on volunteers of at least one of them could begin within months. Professor Geoffrey Scheld, head of the medical research council's (MRC) Aids research programme, said the last

year had seen remarkable scientific steps forward in vaccine development.

He was echoing Dr Anthony Fauci, co-ordinator of the United States government's Aids research projects, who said it had been an "extraordinarily good year" for vaccine progress. One of the most promising candidates is from an American team led by Dr Jonas Salk, pioneer of the polio vaccine.

His group has been given approval by the US food and drug administration to begin tests on up to 700 volunteers within the next few months. Even if those results were favourable, however, it would

need years of research before a vaccine could be put on the market.

The general optimism has been tempered by warnings that the Aids epidemic is spreading internationally and is being underestimated in Britain and other countries. The national charity, Aids Care, Education and Training, said yesterday that four times as many people in the UK were suffering from Aids-related illnesses than were recorded in government statistics.

Dr Patrick Dixon, director of the charity, said the official figures were fundamentally flawed and the health department's clinical defini-

tion of Aids had become useless in planning help for people with HIV infection. The charity, said to be the largest independent provider in Britain of practical, professionally-based home care to people with HIV or Aids, has recorded 280 people in Scotland with HIV illnesses, including 112 women.

Government figures, however, showed only 80 surviving Aids patients in Scotland. Dr Dixon said: "We estimate that the total number of people ill as a result of HIV, and needing care, is around 700 for Scotland and about 6,000 for the UK." The World Health

Organisation (WHO) believes there will be between 15 million and 20 million people infected with the Aids virus worldwide by the end of the century, compared to an estimated six to eight million carriers now.

Michael Merson, director of the organisation's global Aids programme, told the conference, which ended yesterday, that complacency was still a big problem in some countries which had failed to grasp the potential impact of the disease. Dr Roger Paul Bernard, of WHO, told the conference that, in developing countries within Africa and Asia, the

epidemic was mushrooming like an atomic bomb and becoming the leading cause of death among adults in some cities.

Dr Sieghart Dittman, a specialist from East Berlin, said Aids was likely to spread more rapidly into eastern Europe because political changes had allowed greater freedom of movement.

British scientists have created a compound that stops the Aids virus growing in the test tube without killing human cells, according to a report in *Horizon* on BBC2, broadcast tonight. The compound is now undergoing clinical trials in America.

Ministers push for poll tax white paper to curb councils

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

SENIOR ministers are considering a plan to publish a white paper outlining new measures to discourage high spending councils, including local referendums, rather than going ahead immediately with legislation in the next session of Parliament.

The option is being suggested as a way of breaking the deadlock in the Cabinet committee reviewing the operation of the community charge over whether a bill should be introduced in the autumn and proceed through Parliament

so close to the next general election.

With Margaret Thatcher and Treasury ministers clearly in favour of new curbs being imposed as soon as possible, but Chris Patten, the environment secretary, opposed to legislation taking new capping powers, their colleagues are investigating ways of ending the stalemate time for Mr Patten to make an announcement next month.

The white paper plan is being urged by ministers as an alternative to immediate leg-

islation which many believe to be highly risky. They fear it would give the opportunity to both Conservative and Labour opponents of the charge to table amendments, such as proposing a banding system, which would challenge the principle of the poll tax. It would give Labour an opportunity to continue to highlight the alleged unpopularity of the charge throughout what seems likely to be the last full Parliament before the general election.

Ministers also accept, however, that the Government must be seen to be taking further action to make the charge more effective and to warn councils that continued over-spending will be tackled.

The white paper would therefore be published before the councils draw up next year's charge bills and its proposals would be likely to figure as a pledge in the Tory election manifesto.

It would contain some of the proposals being considered by the cabinet committee chaired by Mrs Thatcher. Those include the proposals for councils, which insist on breaching spending targets in defiance of government capping orders, to submit themselves to referendums of local voters and for councils to have annual elections.

According to its proponents, the white paper would be a "sword of Damocles" hanging over councils next year. Although not directly cutting bills as Mrs Thatcher and the Treasury would prefer, the ministers believe it would act as an important discipline on councils.

Mr Patten and other ministers opposed to large-scale legislation next session are pinning their hopes on the outcome of the Court of Appeal hearing, expected on Friday, into the High Court judgment upholding Mr Patten's decision to charge cap 21 councils.

If it goes the Government's way Mr Patten and his supporters will continue to argue that his powers are sufficient and that the new system should be given time to demonstrate that it can make councils more accountable to electors.



Emmett De Monterey, aged 13, a cerebral palsy sufferer, surrounded by supporters yesterday after crossing the finishing line of the London Walkathon in Hyde Park. About 10,000 people took part in the 10-mile walk, from Southwark Park through the City of London to Hyde Park, to raise £1 million for the One Small Step Appeal

BMA seeks £5m 'to avoid health service breakdown'

By JILL SHERMAN, SOCIAL SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

LEADERS of the British Medical Association yesterday called for an extra £5 billion for the National Health Service next year to avoid what they termed a steady breakdown in the service.

Dr Ian Field, BMA secretary, said that the government would need to spend at least £34 billion on health services in the United Kingdom next year just to keep up with demographic growth and medical advances. "If we don't get this money, the health service will be like a lace doily, bits will begin to crumble off at the edges," he said.

Many districts are already in financial deficit this year, and he envisaged even longer waiting lists and further bed

closures if Mr Kenneth Clarke, the health secretary, failed to attract adequate funding. "Things will get worse, and we will see a steady breakdown of the NHS."

Speaking on the eve of the association's annual representative meeting in Bournemouth, Dr Field predicted a week dominated by concern over the NHS reforms, with calls for a boycott of GP budget holding and self-governing hospitals.

He emphasised that there was no proof that the NHS reforms would work, or that the extra administrative costs would be justified and result in improvements in patient care. "We have no evidence that the engine will work or even that someone has got the

wheel on the train," he said. Administrative costs were expected to double as a result of the new structures — money which could be better spent on patient care.

Later this week the BMA will debate motions on blacklisting advertisements for self-governing hospitals, and calling on GPs to cancel any expression of interest in expression budget holders. The meeting will also vote on whether junior doctors should conduct a postal survey to test the mood for industrial action over working hours.

A fighting fund to finance the biggest wage dispute in the National Health Service since the ending of the six-month industrial action by 22,500 ambulance staff could be given the go-ahead today (Kevin Eason writes).

Leaders of the Confederation of Health Service Unions (Cohsu) will consider moves to impose a levy on the union's 220,000 members so that hospital ancillary workers can fight against low pay in next year's wage round.

More than 180,000 health service ancillary staff, including 70,000 Cohsu members, accepted pay rises worth an average of 7.8 per cent, taking top earnings for supervisory grades to a maximum £131 a week, on Friday.

Cohsu leaders say that the rises, among the lowest in this year's wage round for major employee groupings, were accepted only because low-paid ancillary staff believed they could not afford to challenge health service executives.

Doctors' dilemma, page 18

Vauxhall might try 24hr work

By KEVIN EASON
MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

VAUXHALL could be the next big British car company to revolutionise its assembly lines with a move to 24-hour production in return for a cut in the working week.

Manufacturers in Europe are reviewing production as they face the threat of increased Japanese penetration. Many must follow Rover's lead in Britain by turning to round-the-clock production rather than the traditional pattern of investing in greenfield sites or recruiting thousands more workers.

Vauxhall is examining a move to 24-hour working at its Luton site, which is near capacity assembling the Cavalier. Peugeot is discussing a third-shift system in France and its Ryon plant at Coventry is working above capacity. Fiat is also understood to be considering a 24-hour system while Volkswagen in West Germany and Renault of France have agreements.

Vauxhall production at Luton has risen from 32 cars an hour to 40 using two-shift working, though management wants to go to 45 by the end of the year. Increasing demand for the Cavalier and the introduction of exports from Luton means Vauxhall management is considering moving to the 24-hour pattern it has already tried successfully at Zaragoza, Spain, and Antwerp in The Netherlands.

Output increases at Luton are significant, but Rover aims to be producing 60 cars an hour from Longbridge when three-shift working is operating fully.

Birmingham sends 300,000 reminders

BIRMINGHAM, the largest local authority in England, could have the worst payment rate for the community charge in Britain, with half the city's adult population ignoring the bills (Ray Clancy writes).

Even in the London borough of Wandsworth, which has the lowest poll tax in England and Wales, officials are preparing to take court action against non-payers.

According to a survey by the Press Association, the number of non-payers is still running high three months after the first bills were sent out, with debts totalling tens of millions of pounds.

City treasurers in Birmingham are preparing to send reminders to 300,000 people who have not paid the £406 tax. The council has had a team of 40 staff just opening poll tax letters, some of them bills marked "not known at this address", which have

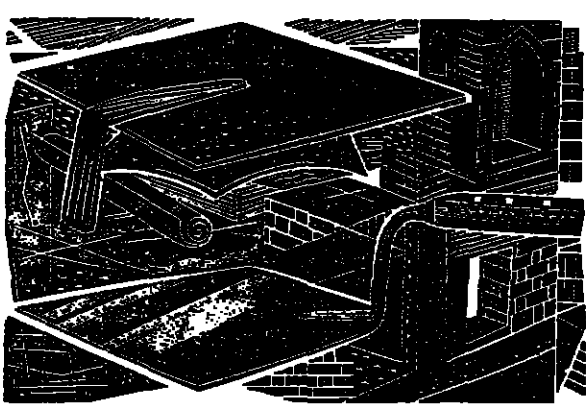
been flooding in at the rate of 40,000 a week.

Roger Burton, the city council's treasurer designate, said he would avoid being heavy-handed with non-payers at this stage. They are to be given ample opportunity to settle their debts before red demands are sent out.

Elsewhere in the country councils are resorting to action through the courts. In Wandsworth, where the poll tax is £148, the first round of court action begins next month. Summonses were originally sent to 4,800 residents, but most have now been withdrawn because of the sheer size of the action.

Over a third of the adult population in Liverpool is expected to be summonsed unless they pay bills soon. According to the council, 130,000 out of the 327,000 poll tax payers have not yet contributed.

from The Mouth of The Lough.



CAMPUS MENTIS.

UPON questioning the ill-kempt scion of an acquaintance of mine as to the origins of his education, I was greeted with the monosyllabic riposte: 'Read brick'. I tottered backwards, momentarily stunned by this pronouncement, into the comforting arms of the ample ottoman. In my own halcyon days, strange hybrid subjects such as P.P.E. and Sociology had begun to take root like bindweed. But here, before my eyes, was what purported to be a fully-fledged batchelor of bricklaying. At that moment, the mortarboard I had donned so proudly for Schools took on an entirely new significance. However, I had, of course, misunderstood his grunted retort. What he had, in fact, blurted out was 'Red brick'. And he went on to explain that he had, in fact, read Anthropology (in my book, any-ology is an apology) at a university constructed, apart from the windows, entirely out of bricks of the ruddiest, most vulgar hue. Loughborough. As my personal taste in malt whiskies, as in seats of learning, is for mellow tones, I resolved at that moment to withhold the Aberlour for some more auspicious occasion.

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Unions join forces for power

By TIM JONES
EMPLOYMENT CORRESPONDENT

NO ONE, as far as can be ascertained, is wooing the 17 members of the Sheffield Wool Shear Workers' Union to merge into a major power bloc to fight the power of unbridled capitalism, nor are the 31 members of the Society of Shuttlemakers troubled by courtship from a union which could at least offer them the benefit of a telephone.

The Rosendale Union of Boot, Shoe and Slipper Operatives is similarly unaffected by the biggest union power game in town which John Edmonds, general secretary of the GMB, the 864,000-strong

general union, says is "merger mania".

Away from the wool and slippers, the game is being played with the intensity, passion and intrigue of a City takeover bid.

When it is all over, Mr Edmonds, whose own union is holding talks with the Union of Tailors and Garment Makers, believes that the 80 or so major unions in Britain could have settled into just four or five super unions.

This week, in Liverpool, the National Union of Railwaymen is expected to seal its merger with the National Union of Seamen, and next month the National Union of Mineworkers, once the storm troopers of the movement,

could hold its last conference before being taken over by the Transport and General Workers' Union.

The biggest union in the land could result today if delegates to the conference of the Confederation of Health Service Employees vote to merge with the National and Local Government Officers' Association and the National Union of Public Employees to form a left-of-centre power bloc of 1.6 million members.

Later this week, the executive of the Civil and Public Services Association, the biggest Whitehall union, will decide whether to recommend a vote for a merger with the National Union of Civil and Public Servants.

Anglo-US battle stations in row over Blue Riband

FROM CHARLES BINYON IN NEW YORK

BEATING the speed record for crossing the Atlantic last week was the quick and easy part for the crew and owners of the Hoverspeed Great Britain. It could take a long and expensive court battle in New York before they lay their hands on the Hales Cup, the trophy that accompanies the title of the Blue Riband.

"Even if they come here and claim it, we are not going to give it to them," Mr Frank Braynard, curator of the US Merchant Marine Museum, said. The institution just outside New York holds the cup, which was first awarded in 1934 for the fastest crossing by a passenger-carrying liner on the Atlantic route. "We'll call our members, and line up in a circle, with our arms linked," he said.

Well before the massive catamaran hove into Falmouth from New York the Merchant Marine Academy, home of the museum, had dismissed as ludicrous any claim to their trophy from a mere channel ferry, let alone one that was not even carrying passengers. They doubted their indignation over the weekend as members of the

British-based Hales Trophy Trust indicated that they would favour the Australian-built ferry.

At the heart of the squabble is the belief by the cup's custodians that the Riband, which began in the 1830s, should be preserved for the liners of old, or at least kept for an ocean-going successor worthy of the mystique.

The water-jet propelled Great Britain shaved 2½ hours off the record by arriving on Saturday in three days, seven hours and 54 minutes. "We won't give it to them, no matter what," Mr Braynard said. "That trophy was intended for great liners, not for toy boats, and this is a toy boat. The papers with the trophy spell out that only liners are supposed to win it."

But Captain John Lloyd of the Great Britain insisted in Falmouth that his craft qualified. "A very small percentage of people are in fact against us taking the trophy. A trophy that collects dust is not a trophy, it is a souvenir and is cheapened by not being competed for."

Commander Michael Rankin, the

secretary of the Hales Trust, said on Saturday that the trustees were prepared for legal action to win the trophy. "We are not seeking a confrontation," he said. "Obviously if we end up with an impasse we are going to have to go to court as trustees, we have a duty to do it."

The trustees will meet in the next few days to scrutinise the records of the crossing, and request the release of the trophy if all is in order, he said. The Hoverspeed craft, which will ply the Portsmouth-Cherbourg route, is not the first to break the 1952 record. Richard Branson crossed in three days and eight hours in his Virgin Atlantic Challenger in 1986, but was denied the trophy because his power craft was not built for commercial service. Mr Tom Gentry, a US power boat enthusiast, broke Mr Branson's record last year.

The New York courts will be reluctant to become involved after having just spent two years sorting out the litigation between New Zealand and San Diego over the title to the America's Cup yachting trophy. The

judge in the case berated both sides for wasting the time of the courts.

For John Lloyd and his nine-man crew the latest battle of the Atlantic has been won (Malcolm McKee writes). They have beaten the record for a non-stop ship crossing of the Atlantic held for 38 years by the liner USS United States (Malcolm McKee writes).

The Hales Trophy was presented to encourage the speed and safety of seagoing craft, but limited its competition to the six Atlantic runs of the time. The trustees' interpretation of the rules lays emphasis on the "promotion of technical innovation" and keeps the competition alive. The American view is that the Hales is firmly bedded in a maritime era now closed — unless the catamaran goes into scheduled transatlantic service.

It cannot even go into scheduled cross-Channel service as yet it has no passenger certificate from the Department of Transport. This is more than mere formality, the department says, especially considering Hoverspeed's twin-hulled configuration.

Pressure on Patten to scrap county councils

By DOUGLAS BROOM
LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENT

THE government will come under renewed pressure this week to consider scrapping Britain's 46 county councils and devolving their powers to revamped district authorities.

A switch from the two-tier structure, created by the 1974 reform of English and Welsh local government, to a pattern of single-tier councils has been adopted as Labour and Liberal Democrat policy.

At the Association of District Councils' annual conference in Harrogate, North Yorkshire, leaders of 331 mainly Tory councils will call for the Conservatives to give a manifesto commitment to local government reform. Support has been growing among Tory backbenchers for the creation of a single tier of local government, but Chris Patten, the environment secretary, has said that local government reform is not on the agenda.

Leading Conservative councillors believe that the political damage inflicted on the government by the poll tax could force Mr Patten to reconsider. The conference will draw up a campaign document to be issued this autumn, which will suggest that the government's reforms to local authorities have made abolition of county councils a logical next step.

Council leaders believe that smaller local councils will be able to use the system of competitive tender to achieve the same low costs that at one time could only be gained from the economies of scale available to big county councils.

Larger services such as police, fire, civil defence and strategic planning could be handled by joint bodies as in London since the end of the Greater London Council.

The Association of County Councils, also Conservative-controlled, has not entered the fray yet, although many of its officers are keen to defend their corner.

Ferries hit by French dispute

Hundreds of cross-Channel ferry passengers had further delays yesterday because of continued industrial action by French seamen and shore staff (Michael Dynes writes).

All British Sealink ferry services to and from France, Dunkirk, and Dieppe, have been suspended after a port blockade by French seamen over a dispute about manning levels on the new super-ferry Fiesta. Sealink's normal Dover-Calais services were routed to Boulogne, where there were delays of up to four hours, and the company has been transferring passengers to P&O European Ferries and Selly Line in an effort to keep disruption to a minimum.

'Private' navy

The defence ministry is considering privatising HMS Challenger, one of the Royal Navy's most expensive ships, because of its commercial potential. The specialist diving support ship, which cost £170 million in 1984, could be operated by civilians employed by a private contractor.

Stunt death

An investigation by the Health and Safety Executive will begin today into how a man aged 68 was killed when he was hit by scaffolding supporting a fairground motorcade. The stunt, at Gravesend, Kent, at the weekend. He has not been named. The rider had slight injuries.

Skipper in court

Captain Lev Zaytsev, aged 41, skipper of the Soviet freighter Ladoga, will appear before magistrates at Newton Abbot, Devon, today in connection with an incident in which two boats were sunk and four others damaged as his ship left harbour at Teignmouth, Devon, on Friday night.

RAF helps out

Two Royal Air Force rescue helicopters flew into the Irish Republic last night to help in the search for a missing man. No Irish Air Corps aircraft was available, so the RAF was asked to transport a search and rescue dog team from Northern Ireland to Bantry Bay, southwest Ireland.

Death arrest

A man was arrested yesterday in connection with the death of Tanser Shinsai, aged 30, a Cypriot mechanic who was shot dead near his home in Walworth, south London, on Saturday night as he sat at the wheel of his BMW car. Detectives said his killer drove away in a dark blue Rolls Royce.

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Secretaries at schools get £3,000 more than teachers

By TOM GILES

SCHOOL secretaries could earn more than many teachers in the southeast because of increased competition with industry for clerical staff, Doug McAvo, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, said yesterday.

His comments came after the disclosure that Merton borough council in London had advised its secondary schools to pay some secretaries £3,000 a year more than junior classroom teachers from next week. Those secretaries with two years' experience will earn about £13,500 a year compared to the £10,047 starting salary a good honours graduate can expect as a teacher.

With other graduates earning £9,342, it will take some teachers six years to reach the pay level of a secretary. The

council, which switched to Labour control in May, said its recommendations are the result of the extra responsibilities placed on secretaries now that schools are managing their own budgets.

Mr McAvo, whose union represents 190,000 teachers, said: "This proves that the starting salaries for teachers are too low. I do not deny that secretaries are likely to have more onerous and important jobs than before but nobody involved in clerical and administrative school work should earn more than a teacher."

He added that, due to the flexible pay arrangements for clerical workers and secretaries employed by local government, those authorities under greatest competition from industry and commerce in recruiting staff were likely to follow Merton's lead.

"This is certainly going to spread across London and the Home Counties where local education authorities are having to award higher salaries to secretaries in order to compete with those offered by industry. You cannot blame Merton. The only way to address the problem is to raise teachers' pay."

Without a national pay agreement covering secretaries, head teachers and school governing bodies are left to decide how much to pay them once local authorities have fully delegated budgets to schools.

Other authorities besides Merton have already begun regrading secretaries. In the London borough of Barnet, some will earn more than £12,000 from next week.

Next month, teachers will be paid the first 7 per cent of an 8.3 per cent pay rise agreed earlier this year and backdated to April. After 10 years, a teacher will therefore earn £16,000 a year.

Last night, the education department said that pay awards to school secretaries were for each local education authority to consider. "Teacher salaries are rising competitively."

Leaders of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education have recommended its members to accept a 9.15 per cent pay offer from local authorities. The offer, which affects about 58,000 full-time and thousands more part-time lecturers in adult, agricultural, further and prison education, would come into effect from September 1.

Commenting on the offer, Geoff Woolf, NATFHE's general secretary, said: "At long last there is a prospect of a period of stability in further education."

Ronald Butt, page 12
Education, pages 16-17

Yard to caution more young adult offenders

By QUENTIN COWDREY, HOME AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

A SCHEME under which police will seek to caution more young adult offenders to prevent them possibly maturing into hardened criminals is to be launched in London.

Under the experiment, police in Bromley and Westminster will decide whether to charge or caution many offenders aged 17 to 21 only after discussing their personal and criminal backgrounds with a panel of local experts, including probation officers, social services staff and the Crown Prosecution Service. The exceptions are likely to be young adults accused of serious sexual or violent offences or who have convictions.

Police believe cautions do have a shock value for first-time offenders and have a less "branding" effect than a prosecution. They can also be administered quickly and cheaply.

The initiative stems from the success of the dozens of similar "diversionary panels" operating around the country. Eighty per cent of juveniles who receive a caution on first offence never re-offend. Where an offender is cautioned he may be referred to other agencies for counselling.

The Prince, however, emphasised that award participants who choose to pursue their programme on home ground, rather than exploring obscure areas of New Zealand, would be at no disadvantage. The programme simply requires candidates to walk 50 miles through unfamiliar country, camp out for three nights and spend five days "sharing some purposeful activity with others who are not their normal everyday companions."

Prince Edward, who has taken over some of the running of the award scheme from his father, has persuaded 24 large international airlines, including British Airways, to act as sponsors for adventurous gold award candidates, who are not content, as the Prince himself had to be, merely with camping out in the Cairngorms. Airline sponsorship in the first year is



Field Marshal Lord Bramall, Field Marshal Sir Roland Gibbs, Field Marshal Lord Carver and Field Marshal Sir John Stanier at the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst yesterday for the unveiling of a stained glass window, a memorial to Field Marshal Lord Harding of Petherton

Spa town objectors halt pump room lease

By CRAIG SETON

CONSERVATIONISTS have claimed victory in the first round of a legal battle to stop the Royal Pump Room in Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, being leased to a private company for a £7 million redevelopment.

An action group fighting the plans for the listed building, which was central to Leamington's role as a spa town last century, has been granted a High Court injunction preventing Warwick district council signing a leasehold agreement until a judicial review of the case is heard in the autumn.

The council owns the freehold of the pump room site and decided earlier this year to lease it to Professional Parks, a company based in Newcastle upon Tyne, for redevelopment as a health clinic for both private and National Health Service patients. The plan envisaged the demolition of up to 75 per cent of the historic, 176-year-old building.

The council said the building was in urgent need of refurbishment and that only a private company could raise the millions needed to carry out the improvements.

However, local people formed the Royal Pump Room Association to fight the proposal and accused the council of "civic vandalism", claiming the redevelopment would destroy one of Leamington's most famous buildings.

Ron Newby, secretary of the group but acting as a private individual, sought a judicial review in the High Court in London and at the end of the hearing last week was granted an injunction stopping the council going ahead with a leasehold agreement until a new hearing.

He argued that the council had no legal right to enter into a leasehold agreement with a private company and said the pump room had been left in trust to the people of Leamington under the terms of a charitable trust in 1868. "I was confident I would win and confident the building and land are held as a charity," he said.

Ken Rawnsley, the leader of the district council, said last night he was disappointed and accused the objectors of delaying tactics.

Kohl to question Irish extradition laws

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

BRITISH discontent over the operation of Irish extradition laws is expected to be echoed in Dublin today by Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor.

The government of Charles Haughey, host to the two-day European Council meeting in Dublin Castle, has been under intense pressure in the Dail, the Irish parliament, for refusing to reveal precisely why Donna Maguire, now in an Antwerp jail facing charges over an IRA terror campaign on the continent, was freed last year by a Dublin court despite

German requests for her extradition on terrorist charges.

There is no suggestion that any changes in European community law are contemplated: extradition is regarded as matter for national laws. However, reports that extradition of IRA suspects to most mainland European countries may be virtually impossible under existing Irish laws have worried other governments, notably those of Holland and Germany.

The 1987 Extradition Act faces its first test in the Irish High Court this week, with an appeal hearing by Desmond

Ellis, a Dublin TV engineer, against his extradition to Britain on warrants alleging possession of explosives and conspiracy to cause explosions in the United Kingdom between 1981 and 1983.

A Dublin court ordered his extradition in January, and this will be the first such case since the Supreme Court refused to extradite three IRA suspects in April and May, insisting that certain terrorist offences were political. Those cases were dealt with under the old 1965 Act and the government has assured Britain that extradition arrangements will work more smoothly in future.

There are two ways of looking at a Rolex Oyster Chronometer.



ON THE WRIST, THIS ROLEX OYSTER PERPETUAL DAY-DATE SHOWS ITS STYLE.



INSIDE, A MECHANISM DEMONSTRATING ROLEX PRECISION AND CRAFT.

Should you happen to be in the right place at the right time, then a swift glance at the wrists of some of the world's greatest achievers is one way.

At either the North or South poles you could have looked at the one on the wrist of Sir Ranulph Fiennes, on Everest you could have seen the one Sir Edmund Hillary wears, or you could always peer through the murky depths of the North Sea at the ones worn by Comex divers.

However closely you look at the outside of a Rolex Oyster Chronometer though, you won't see a fraction of the intricacy our watchmakers see inside.

They have carefully scrutinised every one of the 220 precision components - like the rhodium-plated base, the bridge wheels and pinions, the finely-tuned escapement with the Chronometer balance and rare overcoil hairspring - which together make up the movement of this truly remarkable watch.

They've had plenty of time to look as well, because the creation of a Rolex Oyster Chronometer takes many months. A period in which Swiss craftsmen apply the finest tolerances as they assemble the components into a precise time-keeping machine. A period in which every step of the process undergoes human, mechanical or electronic testing, because the creation of a Rolex movement demands a passion for perfection.

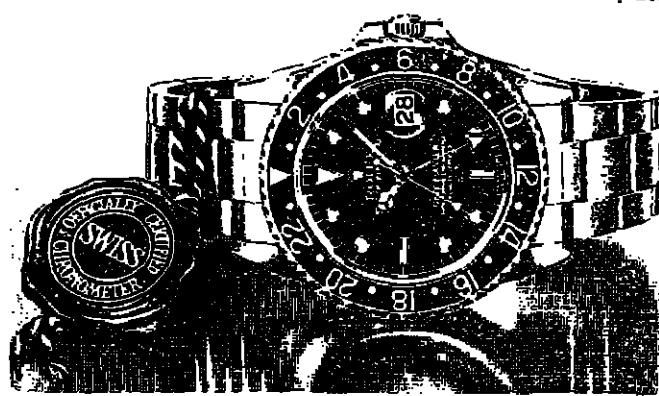


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British family life moving away from traditional image

By RAY CLANCY

ONLY half the children in Britain will be living with both parents in conventional families by the end of the century, according to an independent report on family trends published today.

There will be more step-families and single parents, because more children are being born outside marriage, more couples are divorcing and cohabitation is increasing, the report from the family policy studies centre, called *Family Change and Future Policy*, says.

The trend towards broken families has large implications for health, education, community care, employment, housing and social services not being addressed at present and the changes should be taken on board by ministers because they could lead to increased poverty and homelessness, the report says.

The family of the next century will be very different from the standard example of mother, father and two children living under the same roof. Most couples who marry will have lived together first, and marrying young will become less popular, with more people

than ever before deciding not to wed.

Up to 25 per cent of children will have divorced parents and as few as 50 per cent will have a conventional family life where their parents were married when they were born and continued in wedlock until they grew up. Kathleen Kiernan and Malcolm Wicks, the authors of the report, said: "These conclusions may cause concern but the need is for reasoned discussion, not panic or outrage."

"Many children in one-parent and other unconventional families lead full, happy and untroubled lives. But we should recognise that some changes in British family life are closely linked to problems of poverty, unemployment and homelessness."

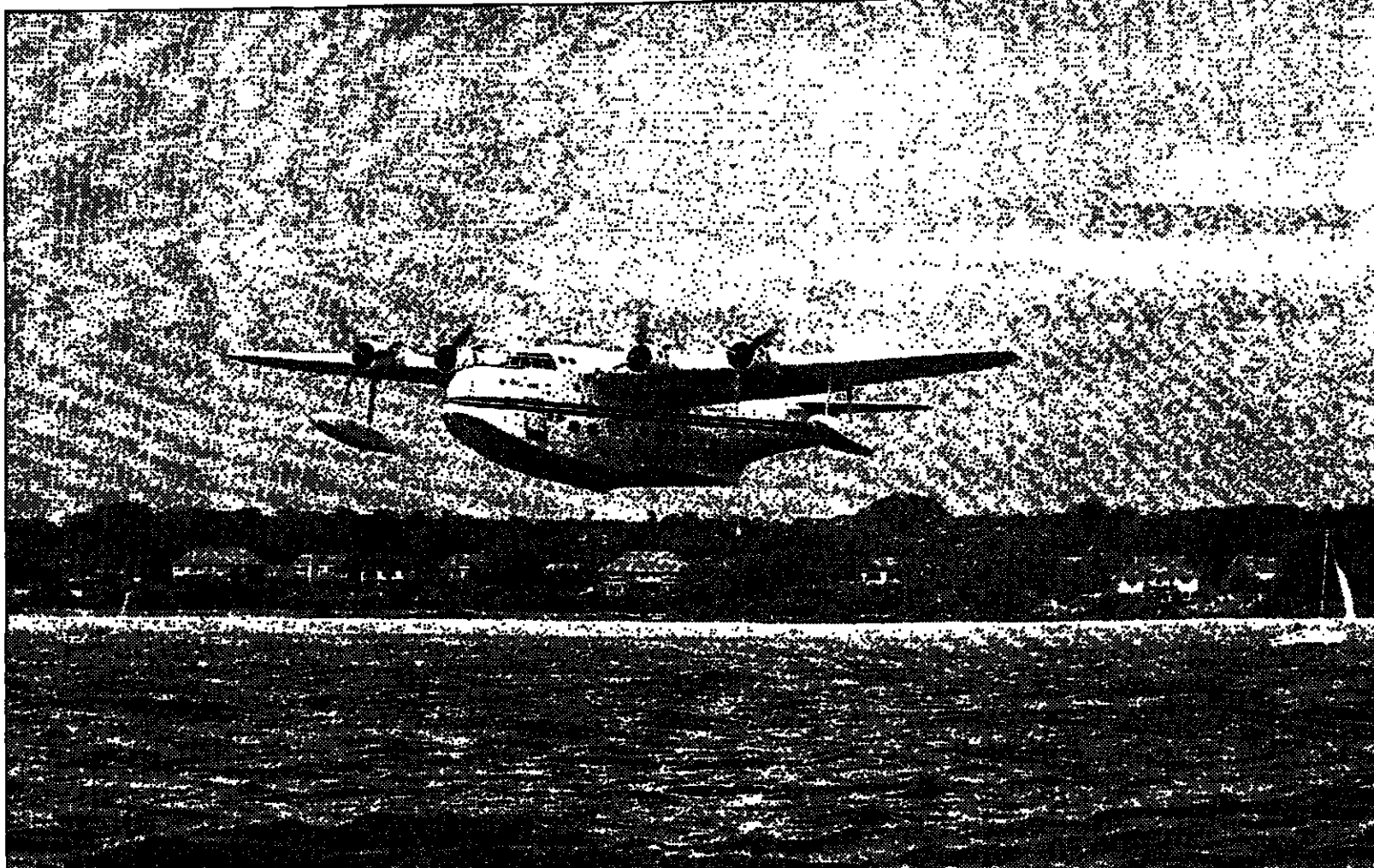
"These changes present major challenges for policy, especially in the areas of employment, social security, housing, health, education and community care. These are not being addressed adequately at the moment."

The watershed, as far as family groupings were concerned, came in the 1980s,

when traditional features of family life were questioned for the first time. Since the beginning of the decade the number of children born outside marriage more than doubled, rising from 77,000 at the start of the 1980s to 177,000 in 1988. That does not mean children are being brought up without a father figure, however, as it can be associated with the rise in cohabitation by single women.

As a result of the change in attitudes over the years there will be a growing minority of couples who marry after they have children. A total of 10 per cent of couples who married in 1951 had divorced by their 25th anniversary, but of those who married in 1981, 10 per cent were divorced after only 4½ years.

The report compares the situation in Britain with other European countries. In Sweden half of all births are now outside marriage. In Denmark 44 per cent of children are born out of wedlock. Dr Kiernan concludes that Britain may follow these countries where having children within cohabiting union is considered "normal".



THE last flying Sunderland, a rare second world war aircraft, takes off from Calshot, near Southampton, during preparations for a 300-mile trip to the Lake District in aid of charity. The aircraft, built by Short Brothers of Belfast in 1944, will fly to White Cross Bay on Windermere (writes Ray Clancy), where 35

Sunderlands were made during the war. As part of the annual Windermere Festival, boat trips are being arranged out to the aircraft, which is the only Sunderland left in airworthy condition. Around 700 were built and a few remain in museums. It protected British shipping in the Bay of Biscay and the

Atlantic during the war. After the war the aircraft went into service with the Royal New Zealand Air Force before being converted for civilian use and moving to Australia. In 1974 it was bought by Captain Charles Blair, the former husband of actress Maureen O'Hara, and used in the US Virgin Islands. Its

present owner, Edward Hinton, brought it back to Britain in 1982 when it was the first flying boat for more than 25 years to taxi under Tower bridge in London. It was damaged during the hurricane of 1987 when it was moored at the historic dockyard at Chatham, Kent, and then restored.

08.25 JUNE 23, 1990 BLUE RIBAND SUCCESS THE HALES TROPHY COMES HOME.

Captain John Lloyd of Hoverspeed Great Britain checked his euphoria and his Omega Seamaster Professional watch. After three days, seven hours and fifty-four minutes at sea they were home and dry. The Blue Riband and coveted Hales Trophy had returned to Britain.*

Designed to 'encourage innovation in commercial passenger transport' the Hales Trophy was instituted in 1935 by the British MP, Harold Hales.

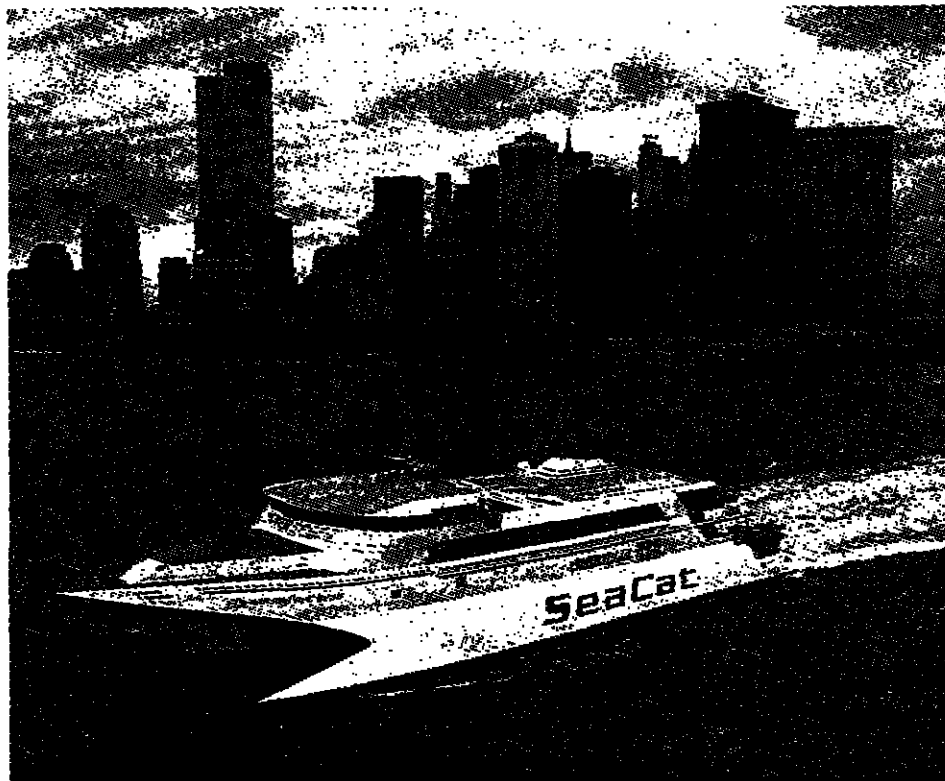
An imposing four-foot-high silver, onyx and gilt award, it is presented to, and retained by, the 'Ship which shall, for the time being,



have crossed the Atlantic Ocean at the highest average speed.' Until today that vessel was the SS United States.

The first ship to win the Hales Trophy was the liner Normandie, which made her maiden Eastbound voyage across the Atlantic in June 1935 at an average speed of 30.35 knots.

Since then, such maritime legends as Cunard's Queen Mary and her sister ship the Queen Elizabeth pushed average speeds up to close on thirty two knots.



But in July 1952, Britain's quarter-century of hard-won transatlantic supremacy was successfully challenged by the SS United States. Crossing the Atlantic at an average speed of 35.59 knots in a record time of three days, ten hours and 40 minutes, she snatched the fabled 'Blue Riband' title and the prestigious Hales Trophy for America.

Almost forty years later, a new British contender, the high-speed, wave-piercing, catamaran—Hoverspeed Great Britain—set out from New York on June 20 1990 to retrieve this maritime honour for Britain.

The aim: to make the 3,000 mile crossing, from the US East Coast, to Bishop Rock, off Britain's South Coast, at an average speed in excess of 36 knots.

Exact time-keeping was essential. And the ship's Master, Captain John Lloyd, his crew of eight seasoned mariners and their two photographers relied on Omega Seamaster Professional watches to log every historic minute of the testing voyage. Providing an invaluable on-board contribution

to an event where accurate time-keeping is of the essence, this current maritime association represents a natural step for Omega, whose watches have been to the Moon and back and braved the darkest

A potential source of danger to any vessel, they would spell instant disaster at the speeds approaching forty knots which Hoverspeed Great Britain needed to sustain to re-capture the Blue Riband.

1500 Hours June 21st
Hoverspeed Great Britain was already 1319 miles from the start and almost half way towards their objective. Despite bad weather they had maintained an average speed of 35.72 knots and a feeling of well-founded optimism was



beginning to gain the upper hand over minds numbed by hours of intense concentration.

08.25 Hours June 23rd
Captain John Lloyd checked his euphoria and his Omega Seamaster Professional watch. They had passed the Bishop Rock and would soon be home and dry after three days, seven hours and fifty-four minutes at sea. The Blue Riband and The Hales Trophy were within their grasp

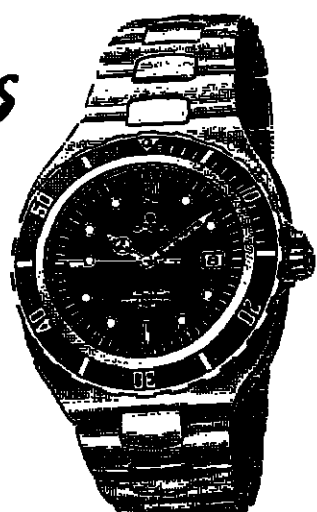
*Final speed subject to verification by The Hales Committee.

depths of the deepest Oceans.

0031 Hours June 20th
They passed the start point at Ambrose Light and headed on the Great Circle route into the vast expanse of ocean ahead.

By keeping well to the South, on a course set below 42 degrees 00N until the 50 degrees 00W Meridian was reached, Hoverspeed Great Britain minimised the hazards of inhospitable waters where treacherous currents, sudden swirling mists and unexpected icebergs could appear unheralded at any time.

Significant Moments
Ω
OMEGA



Teacher climbs every mountain

By KERRY GILL

HUGH Symonds, a mathematics teacher and fell runner, will establish the record for climbing Scotland's 277 peaks of more than 3,000ft, known as munros, when he arrives at the summit of Ben Lomond at noon today. If all goes well, Mr Symonds will have cut 16 days off the record by running 1,250 miles and climbing all the munros in only 67 days.

He set out from Ben Hope in northern Scotland on April 19 aiming to climb all 3,000ft peaks in Scotland, England and Wales over 100 days to raise money for the charity, Intermediate Technology. The run is 1,860 miles and the climbs total 450,000ft, the equivalent of 15 Everests.

Mr Symonds, aged 37, has averaged 20 miles a day. His longest day lasted 13 hours during which he climbed the three Torridonian peaks. His most daunting challenge was the ascent of the 11 peaks on Skye. This included the inaccessible Pinnacle, regarded as the most difficult 3,000ft peak in Britain. The ridge drops away 2,000ft on one side.

His only problem on the Scottish peaks occurred when the winds in the Fannich mountains blew a contact lens out of his eye. He had to make up lost time by compressing two days' running into one.

Since the start of his run Mr Symonds has been through 10 pairs of socks and six pairs of shoes. To provide energy, he is consuming about 8,000 calories a day. His evening meal lasts for two hours and is mainly whole foods. His weight has increased by half a stone.

Pauline Symonds, his wife, who is also a fell runner, has followed his journey by van with their three children, Andrew, Joseph and Amy. Mr Symonds, nicknamed "the yeti" by his pupils at Sedburgh school in Cumbria, will ascend four mountains in the Lake District before finishing on Snowdon on July 11.

Consumer distrust over BSE handling

By THOMSON PRENTICE SCIENCE CORRESPONDENT

MANY people profoundly distrust the agriculture ministry's handling of the bovine spongiform encephalopathy food safety problem and further measures are needed urgently, the Consumers' Association says today.

The association says that "reassuring platitudes" from John Gummer, the agriculture minister, will not restore public confidence in beef, and calls for the establishment of an independent food agency.

"Recent surveys show an erosion of consumer trust in the ministry and in the government's willingness to protect consumers. Mr Gummer's bland reassurances that beef is 100 per cent safe have contributed to public confusion and concern. Many consumers are highly sceptical of his actions."

John Beishon, director of the association said yesterday: "The real challenge for the government is to establish public confidence, not only in the safety of the food we eat but in the advice that the ministry gives to consumers."

"Unfortunately, the situation has deteriorated so badly of late that this can no longer be achieved by reassuring platitudes from government ministers. Rightly or wrongly, consumers no longer believe the ministry on food safety issues."

The association today publishes a 22-point plan which includes banning beef spinal bones from the process of mechanically recovered meat; suspending the use of offal likely to harbour BSE or scrapie in all animal feeds pending the results of further research; and the tightening of slaughterhouse safeguards.

Consumers want more nutrition labelling on foods but many are confused by the information now given, according to a study by Kings College, the country's leading nutrition establishment, for Dairy Crest.

Fruitful vale at risk from gravel quarry

By JOHN YOUNG

ONE of the loveliest areas of rural England is threatened by a proposed gravel pit in the heart of the Vale of Evesham.

Objectors to the scheme put forward by Ready Mixed Concrete to excavate up to 90 acres near the village of Ashton under Hill, Hereford and Worcester, last week won the first round of the battle when Wychavon district council voted unanimously to oppose the application. Decisions on mineral excavation are taken by county councils, and the applicant can also appeal to the environment secretary.

The site lies between the Cotswolds and Brecon Hill, in a designated area of outstanding natural beauty. The vale also has the biggest concentration of fruit and vegetable growing in Britain.

Objectors say that dust from the workings would put a number of market gardeners out of business and the narrow lanes would be invaded by an estimated 300 slow-moving lorries a week. Philip Faiers, chairman of the Friends of the Vale Conservation Group, says that the sand and gravel is

not needed in the near future, and that there are many other more suitable sites in the county.

He is disturbed by a recent government decision to allow the concrete firm to extract sand and gravel from the Test valley in Hampshire. That decision was upheld by the High Court, which overruled the objections of more than 500 local residents, including Lord Denning, former Master of the Rolls.

Mr Faiers has written to Lord Denning asking for his support but is concerned that Michael Spicer, MP for Wiltshire South, will be unable to take sides in the matter as he was appointed an environment minister this year. Mr Faiers accuses the concrete firm of picking on small communities which do not have the resources to put up a fight. He hopes that, should the application go to appeal, Chris Patten, environment secretary, will show more concern for protecting the countryside than his predecessor did in allowing the Test valley excavation.



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In fact, this car is an Approved Used BMW that's covered 13,000 miles since it left the factory.

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16 kilograms of PVC sealer are applied for good measure. And finally it undergoes a 46-stage painting process. A lengthy process, perhaps, but then the results reflect that.

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Proposals to build new toll roads criticised

By MICHAEL DYNES
TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

GOVERNMENT proposals to expand privately-built toll roads and to introduce new lorry-only highways alongside existing motorways, were greeted with scepticism by transport bodies yesterday.

The road proposals were outlined by Margaret Thatcher over the weekend, as part of a new round of radical legislative initiatives for the next Tory manifesto.

Mrs Thatcher said many businesses would be prepared to put up the money needed to finance extra "lorry only" roads to overcome traffic

congestion. "It would pay them to do so," she said. Her statement is being widely interpreted as a further sign of the Government's determination to press ahead with plans to recruit private capital for new roads, as outlined in the 1989 green paper, *New Roads By New Means*.

The most advanced of the government's privately financed road schemes include the £86 million Dartford Bridge, the £270 million second Severn crossing, the proposed 33-mile Birmingham northern relief road, and a new Birmingham to Manchester highway.

The Dartford Bridge is being built by the project originator, Trafalgar House, and its three partners, Kleinwort Benson, Bank of America, and the Prudential. The Severn crossing is expected to be built by John Lang and GTM Entrepote of France, while contracts have yet to be awarded for the proposed Birmingham roads.

Cecil Parkinson, the transport secretary, recently announced a package of new initiatives for privately funded roads, including a lower Thames crossing east of the M25, a new crossing of the River Tamar near Plymouth, and a new Mersey crossing serving Liverpool Airport.

The government has introduced a series of measures to reduce uncertainty, including compensation for schemes which fail to gain public enquiry approval, and rights to local development gains.

Richard Diment, deputy director of the British Road Federation, welcomed the initiative to mobilise private capital to increase road provision, providing such investment was "additional to public expenditure."

David Green, executive director of the Freight Transport Association, said: "Privately financed toll roads, dedicated to a specific class of traffic, would make the cost of using them very high indeed."

Shellfish warning attacked

SCOTTISH fishermen accused the government yesterday of mishandling the latest scare over the consumption of molluscs (Kerry Gill writes). A warning was issued on Friday against eating mussels and oysters taken on a 30-mile stretch between Fraserburgh and Buckie in the northeast of Scotland.

Fishermen's leaders said the warning was meaningless as no oysters existed in the area, and that the only commercial mussel fishing took place outside the affected coastline.

Willie Hay, president of the Scottish Fishermen's Federation, said the warning could cause unnecessary damage to the general sales of shellfish. "I accept some warning may be necessary, but I think they are over-reacting," he said.

The alert was issued after a build-up of toxic algae was identified. It was considered that the algae, believe to be caused by recent warm weather, could contaminate some molluscs on the shore, although crustaceans such as crabs, lobsters, shrimps and prawns were not affected in the same way.



Alan Meredith, outside the Butchers' Arms at Sheepscombe in the Cotswolds. He says that the £240,000 asking price is far beyond his means

Ridley thwarts Lords' help to pub tenants

By SHEILA GUNN, POLITICAL REPORTER

THEIR lordships' attempt to help public house tenants facing the same plight as Bett and Alec at the Rover's Return has come to nought. Although *Coronation Street* landlords beat off the threat of eviction from big bad brewer Ridley, the real-life Nicholas Ridley is refusing to allow a minister to offer extra help to threatened public house tenants.

Lord Trefgarne, minister for trade, irritated Mr Ridley, the trade and industry secretary, by promising the Lords in March to give better compensation to tenants evicted before 1992, when extra protection rights come into force.

He then discovered that he could not keep his pledge, because the Lords' clerks ruled that such an amendment to the Landlord and Tenant (Licensed Premises) Bill was out of order. Since then the bill, which has gone through the Commons, has disappeared from the government's legislative schedule.

So frustrated is Lord Trefgarne that it is understood he offered his resignation over the impasse to both Mr Ridley and to Lord Belstead, leader of the Lords. It has not been accepted. While Mr Ridley has consistently opposed giving extra com-

pensation, Lord Trefgarne has won the support of another trade and industry minister, John Redwood. Lord Trefgarne, the trade minister, will now be forced to apologise to their lordships next month, when disclosing that he has to renege on his undertaking.

Labour, which has long been far more enthusiastic about the bill than most Tories, plans to exploit his discomfort by promising to speed through a small, separate bill giving the extra compensation. But the government's business managers are reluctant to put stress on an already over-burdened session.

Lord Williams of Elvel, deputy leader of the Labour peers and the Opposition trade and industry spokesman in the Upper House, is demanding that the government either withdraw the bill, change the long title and bring it back so that Lord Trefgarne's amendment can be tabled, or produce a second bill giving the extra compensation.

He said: "It is not a question simply of a ministerial apology. We have got far beyond that. It is a question of whether the government will use what is a perfectly simple mechanism to honour its undertaking."

Cotswold dismay at sale of village's last local

By JOHN YOUNG

THE village of Sheepscombe, spread picturesquely across a green valley, conveys sleepy Cotswold contentment. Two centuries ago it was home to an allegedly drunken and violent community of workers in the woollen mills nearby but has long since been taken over by middle-class commuters and retired professional people.

Village residents are nonetheless angry and upset at the prospect of losing their sole remaining public house. The Butchers' Arms has recently been put on the market by its owners, Whitbread's, at £240,000.

The case is seen as typifying the threat to village pubs in many parts of Britain. Bodies such as Action with Communities in Rural England (ACRE) see the loss of the pub as every bit as destructive as that of the shop, school, hall or post office.

Stephen Cox, campaign manager for the Campaign for Real Ale, says: "Those who have lived in a village where the last pub has closed say it can all but finish many community activities, from the cricket team to the darts league." Large companies are no longer content with the small returns that many pubs offer, he points out. Incomes have failed to keep pace with the rise in property values and the

introduction of the uniform business rate has threatened many village shops.

Alan Meredith, the tenant of the Butchers' Arms, says that the asking price is far beyond his means and he plans to return to his native Yorkshire when the lease expires next January. It is being offered for sale with vacant possession, and Whitbread says that it offers "great potential to exploit tourist and local trade".

The village action committee, however, which was set up "to keep the pub as a pub", is concerned that it will not be viable. It is a traditional inn with just one small bar, food limited to ploughman's lunches and its "entertainments" restricted to darts and quarts. Jerry Sherriff, a retired army officer and a member of the committee, said: "We will fight like hell to keep it." He believes that in order to be viable, the pub must go upmarket and open a restaurant serving proper meals. Keith Wright, editor of *Rural Voice*, who lives in Painswick nearby, anticipates, however, that the freehold price will be too high to offer the prospect of a profitable business so the new owners will apply for a change of use, perhaps converting it to a private house.

Beachy Head victims named

A mother and her two children who died when their car plunged over Beachy Head, Eastbourne, East Sussex, on Saturday were named by police yesterday. They were Elizabeth Kentish, aged 39, Kate, aged five, and Emma, aged two, of Bough Beech, Edenbridge, Kent.

Fourteen people have lost their lives this year over Beachy Head.

Labour choice

Robin Jones, aged 54, a freelance researcher, has been chosen to contest Ynys Mon, Anglesey, for Labour at the next election. He was selected from a shortlist of three. In the last election the seat was won by Plaid Cymru.

Crew rescued

The cross-channel ferry Pride of Cherbourg saved five people from a yacht in the middle of the Channel on Saturday after the boat's rudder was ripped off in rough seas. The 10-metre Yuletide of Solent was heading for France.

Journalist dies

John Redfern, a journalist with the *Daily Express* for nearly 50 years, has died in the County Hospital, Dorchester, after a brief illness. He was 86. His jobs on the paper included those of reporter, war correspondent, foreign correspondent, leader writer and religious affairs correspondent.

New college role

Humbly Grove College of Higher Education and Dorset Institute are to be made polytechnics from the beginning of the next academic year, John MacGregor, the education secretary, announced.

Garden proud

Beatrice King, a former teacher, spent two hours weeding her garden at Ilkeston, Derbyshire, yesterday before guests arrived to mark her hundredth birthday.

Bond winners

National Savings Premium Bonds weekly prize winners: £100,000, bond number 25CP 676532 (winner lives in Essex); £50,000, 17XK 811130 (Kent); £25,000, 15RP 903172 (Dorset).

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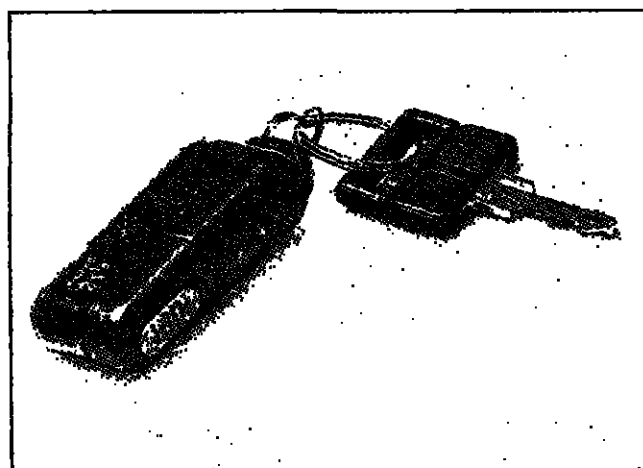
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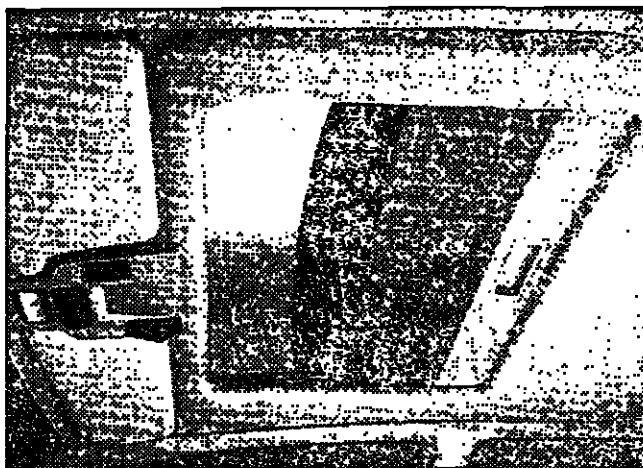
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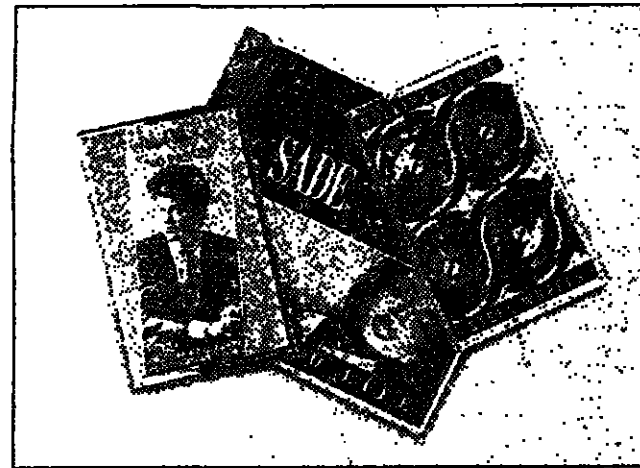
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مركز الدليل

Quebec's leader seizes control of Canada's future

From SUSAN ELLICOTT IN MONTREAL

QUEBEC's secession from Canada seems very much on the cards this weekend after the collapse of three years of sensitive negotiations designed to make the French-speaking province a willing partner in the country's constitution.

The province's Liberal premier, Robert Bourassa, seized control of the country's future when he declared dead constitutional talks with the central government and the other nine provincial leaders.

"Do not ask me to go back to the bargaining table," Mr Bourassa, who has opposed separatism for Quebec in the past, told a packed House of Assembly in Quebec City. "Dignity will prevent me from doing that."

Political experts see no quick solution to the deadlock and predict months, perhaps years, of uncertainty. Mr Bourassa said his province's Liberal party would prepare a new policy for Quebec's status

but gave no details. The Canadian prime minister, Brian Mulroney, under fire for failing to secure the ratification of the so-called Meech Lake accord, failed for calm when he spoke to the nation on television from his parliamentary office.

"Canada is not a nation of defeatists," he said, apparently in response to calls from opposition leaders for his resignation, "and this is not a government of quitters."

The fate of the country's 123-year-old confederation depends on Quebec's reaction to the failure of two English-speaking provinces to ratify the package of constitutional amendments that would have recognised Quebec's cultural individuality.

Polls have shown rising support in Quebec for greater self-rule if Canada's other nine provinces did not all sign. Last week, 57 per cent said they favoured some form of independence if the accord died.

Visibly tired, the prime minister expressed disappointment that the accord collapsed and implicitly blamed the premier of Newfoundland, Clyde Wells, for cancelling a promised free vote.

His province, and Manitoba, a central prairie region, adjourned without voting on Saturday. "While the world gears up for the 21st century, we have failed to solve a debate that predates confederation itself," Mr Mulroney said.

Seeking to calm fears that the constitutional impasse might trigger a fall in the Canadian dollar, Mr Mulroney asked foreign investors to keep the situation in perspective.

The Canadian leader, a bilingual Quebecer, had staked his reputation on the accord after pledging during his 1984 election campaign to include Quebec in the 1982 constitution, which the province did not sign. Instead, the

draft accord fanned regional jealousies, linguistic tensions and fears that Quebec was being given too much power. Public support, initially high, waned during the three years allowed for its ratification.

Sitting rigid and grim-faced in a plush upper chamber usually reserved for special ceremonies, Mr Bourassa said his government would limit itself to bilateral discussions with Ottawa on matters of immigration, communications and labour.

He added that it would maintain bilateral relations with individual provinces on issues of mutual concern.

His calm address signalled he might for the first time be considering steering his province, which represents a quarter of Canada's population, to some form of sovereignty.

He is known as a cautious man who avoids rash decisions and seeks compromise. "There's only one thing we can conclude," Mr Bourassa said. "The process of constitutional reform in Canada has been discredited."

Quebec saw the reluctance of some provinces to sign the accord as an assault on its efforts to preserve itself as an island of six million French speakers in a continent of 270 million people who mainly speak English.

"The Meech Lake adventure has ended in a slough of destructive human relations," concluded *The Globe and Mail*, a national daily.

Mr Bourassa's comments fall on the eve of celebrations planned across the province in honour of Saint-Jean Baptiste Day, Quebec's most important public holiday.

The festivities were expected yesterday to bring nationalist emotions to the fore. At traffic lights outside late-night bistros, exuberant Montrealers tooted car horns as blue and white Quebec flags flew bedraggled in the rain from their radio aerials.

Mr Mulroney's 12-minute television appearance from the House of Parliament is unlikely to spare him further criticism from English-speaking Canadians who have accused him of manipulative and secret bargaining tactics more suited to his previous job as a labour lawyer than the head of one of the world's most open democracies.

Over the past months, his popularity rating has sunk to about 15 per cent in some polls. The approval rating of his Progressive Conservative party was recently assessed at 22 per cent, compared with 45 per cent for the Liberal opposition.

Some political analysts think he gambled his government's future on Meech Lake. Three members of his cabinet have left the Tory backbenches already over his handling of the constitutional talks to sit as independents. It would take only 16 more defections from the 59 Conservative MPs for the government to lose its majority in the Commons.

The prime minister came under a storm of criticism earlier this month after he boasted in a newspaper interview that he intentionally left crucial negotiations until the last minute in order to put pressure on provincial premiers to sign the constitutional accord.

"Canadians by and large will look at Brian Mulroney as the guy who started us down this risky road," said one pollster. "And whatever happens now is going to be considered all his fault."

Mr Mulroney now faces the task of pushing through an unpopular new sales tax, similar to value-added tax, at a time of dwindling public trust in him and mounting concern about a recent slowdown in the Canadian economy.

His vulnerability increased at the weekend when a staunch opponent of Meech Lake, Jean Chretien, was elected the new leader of the national Liberals by a sweeping majority at first ballot.

Mr Chretien is backed by Canada's former prime minister, the charismatic Pierre Trudeau, a federalist who urged Canadians to let the constitution "sleep for another 10 years."

Leading article, page 13

Mulroney under fire for insensitive approach

From JOHN BEST IN OTTAWA

APART from Canada itself, probably the biggest loser in the Meech Lake constitutional fiasco is Brian Mulroney, the country's prime minister. His ill-starred effort to forge a reconciliation between Quebec and English-speaking Canada has left a nation bitter, confused and more divided than before. Many Canadians blame the result directly on Mr Mulroney and his bellicose, insensitive approach to a delicate issue affecting Canada's national unity.

In the wake of Friday's collapse of the Meech Lake agreement, there were numerous calls for Mr Mulroney's resignation. In his victory speech at the Liberal party leadership convention in Calgary on Saturday night, Jean Chretien, the party's new leader, said that the prime minister had kept Canada too long in a pressure cooker, and added: "Now is the time to turn off the stove and fire the cook."

Similarly, Audrey McLaughlin, the leader of the New Democratic Party, said that if new constitutional initiatives are to succeed, "the prime minister must stand aside in the national interest."

However, Mr Mulroney, known as a tough political fighter who fights best when his back is against the wall, served notice that he has no intention of giving up his job, saying that he did not head "a government of quitters."

Mulroney's overriding concern in the effort at constitutional renewal was to keep French-speaking Quebec from being isolated.

It had been isolated once before, Quebec was excluded from the final round of federal-provincial negotiations that led to the repatriation of the Constitution from Britain in 1982.

That experience left a legacy of bitterness in Quebec — and of instability in the province's relations with the rest of Canada — that the Meech Lake accord of 1987 was designed to rectify.

However, in his desire to accommodate Quebec, the

prime minister took what seemed like an excessively pugilistic stance toward provinces that had reservations about Meech Lake and its recognition of Quebec as a "distinct society" within Canada. With the June 23 deadline for ratifying Meech Lake approaching, Mr Mulroney called the provincial premiers to Ottawa on June 3 for talks on how to break the deepening impasse. The meeting turned into an exercise in breaking down the last two holdout provinces, Manitoba and Newfoundland.

It culminated, after seven days, in a compromise whereby the Manitoba and Newfoundland premiers were to place ratification motions before their legislatures in return for promises of future constitutional reform. But the provinces' premiers, Gary Filmon and Clyde Wells, went away from Ottawa deeply hurt and complaining about what they considered the federal government's bullying tactics. As it turned out, the Ottawa agreement left insufficient time for the ratification process to be completed anyway.

Mr Mulroney's biggest tactical blunder was an interview that he gave to the Toronto newspaper *The Globe and Mail* on June 12. In it he intimated that the first ministers' meeting was deliberately timed to create an 11th-hour atmosphere of urgency.



Mulroney: no intention of heeding calls to resign

Search for peace in Afghanistan

Washington — The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to intensify and accelerate their search for a settlement of the decade-old war in Afghanistan (Martin Fletcher writes).

At a private meeting in East Berlin last Friday night James Baker, the US Secretary of State, and Eduard Shevardnadze, his Soviet counterpart, agreed to convene a meeting of their experts in Washington in an attempt to surmount the few remaining obstacles. The two will return to the subject when they next meet, in Paris on July 17. This month, Mr Baker told a congressional committee there was only a narrow difference between the superpowers on Afghanistan.

Cosmonauts to repair craft

Moscow — Two Soviet cosmonauts will have to make an unscheduled space walk to repair their spacecraft, which is docked with the Mir space station, before they can return to Earth, according to *Itar-Tass*. The acknowledgement that Anatoli Soloviyov and Alexander Balandin would have to repair torn insulation appeared to bear out a recent US press report that the two cosmonauts had no reliable means of returning. The mission is the first profit-making venture in Soviet space history. (Reuters)

Wreck of Ibsen ship discovered

Oslo — The wreck of the *Charitas*, which sank off southern Norway almost 200 years ago with Henrik Ibsen, the grandfather of the playwright, has been found by an amateur diver 20 fathoms down (Tony Simsteg writes). Relics have been given to the Ibsen museum at Grimstad. *Charitas* went down on her way home from England on November 22, 1797, off Grimstad, where Ibsen was to write his first play almost 50 years later.

Cambodians flee guerrilla advance

From REUTERS IN OKOKI CAMBODIA

THOUSANDS of Cambodians are streaming in ox-carts, on bicycles and on foot from mountain villages threatened by Khmer Rouge guerrillas, trekking up to 10 days from their homes and arriving at resettlement camps on the plains below in dire need of food, shelter and medicine.

Cardboard Red Cross officials say that in recent weeks more than 3,000 people have reached this site in Kompong Speu province, 30 miles southwest of the capital Phnom Penh.

Thousands more are leaving combat zones, where the guerrillas are fighting government forces in Kampot province further south and Kompong Chhnang province north-west of Phnom Penh, and that as many as 25,000 other people may now be travelling.

The moves coincided with reports by the Khmer Rouge and the government in Phnom Penh of increased guerrilla activity in the west and in areas deep inside Cambodia, including the contested Kompong Thom province north of Phnom Penh.

It was not clear how many people were fleeing fighting or how many were ordered to leave their homes by the government to rob the guerrillas

of access to food, shelter and possible recruits.

At Okoki camp, they gathered palm fronds and saplings to build crude shelters against the sun and the occasional torrential downpours which mark the start of the rainy season. "We were pushed out," one man said, standing by his ox-cart surrounded by his wife, children and few possessions. With a sweeping motion of his arm, he said: "There was no fighting in our area yet."

But it was clear there had been serious fighting in some parts of Okoki district, where they lived. Military officers told visitors to Kompong Speu earlier this month that government reinforcements were being sent to fight an estimated 1,000 Khmer Rouge guerrillas massing in the district.

The Cambodian Red Cross has appealed for international help for the refugees, and has been delivering rice, cooking utensils, clothing and plastic sheets to families. But it was clear that more help was needed.

A European health worker said: "They need medicines, vaccinations, more food and a sanitation system to stop the spread of disease."



Time out: Bangkok police crushing more than 30,000 counterfeit luxury watches, with names such as Rolex, Omega and Roda, under a steamroller. Clothes and computer software are among other products of thriving Thai counterfeiters

De Klerk party offices wrecked by bomb blasts

From GAVIN BELL IN JOHANNESBURG

BOMB attacks and vitriolic statements by far-right political and paramilitary leaders have brought the spectre of right-wing terrorism to South Africa. The bombs late of on Friday night wrecked two offices used by senior cabinet ministers in Johannesburg. The blasts came only hours after an Afrikaans weekly newspaper published details of an alleged coup attempt against President de Klerk.

Stoffel van der Merwe, the minister of national (black) education, said one attack, in his constituency, appeared to be "a predictable result of the incitement to violence that has been taking place lately."

Rolf Meyer, the deputy constitutional development minister, was more specific about the destruction of his constituency offices. Blaming right-wing extremists, he said the commercial explosive used was similar to that used last month to wreck a Pretoria Boer War museum. The government would not be intimidated by such incidents, he said.

The attacks were the first to be directed against ruling Na-

tional party leaders since Piet Rudolph, the deputy leader of the militant Boerestaat party, called on those Afrikaners who oppose the dismantling of apartheid to take up arms against the government. His call was made in a video-recorded statement sent to a newspaper. The former security policeman, aged 53, was seen flanked by four men in balaclavas carrying automatic rifles similar to those recently stolen from the air force.

The government has offered a 50,000 rand (£11,000) reward for information leading to the arrest of Mr Rudolph, who is wanted in connection with inquiries into guerrilla operations. In a macabre riposte, the paramilitary Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB) has put the same amount on the head of anyone who betrays him.

Robert van Tonder, the Boerestaat party leader, scorned the government reward yesterday, saying: "F.W. (de Klerk) will go down in history as the wolf's (people's) biggest traitor."

Police are continuing investigations into the alleged

coup plot, but say they have found no evidence so far of specific acts of treason.

The release of 11 suspects after they were questioned has precipitated a controversy, with some commentators saying it showed there was no truth in the allegations, and others suggesting the police were reluctant to act against the far right. The police firmly reject these insinuations, saying the affair is being thoroughly investigated.

Whether tape-recorded statements of intent to assassinate government leaders which were published by the *Vrye Weekblad* newspaper presaged a coup or were merely idle threats remains unclear, but there is no doubt the sentiments are shared by some right-wing politicians.

Stephanie Greyling, a Herstigte (Reformed) National party member of Johannesburg town council east of Johannesburg, said she had been disgusted by police interrogation of T.J. Ferreira, the deputy mayor, over the allegations. Instead of arresting African National Congress activists, the police were harassing respectable Afrikaners, she said.

Asked by a local newspaper how she would feel about right-wingers trying to assassinate Mr de Klerk, she said she would applaud them. "I would hold a braai (barbecue) and a party. De Klerk is a traitor to Afrikanerdom."

The Conservative party, the official opposition in parliament, has been careful to distance itself from right-wing violence, while continuing to incite it with inflammatory rhetoric. Andries Treurnicht, the party leader, reaffirmed his uncompromising opposition to reform in an article in a Johannesburg newspaper yesterday.

Any referendum on a new constitution or election on the basis of one man one vote would subject whites to the "tyranny of numbers," he wrote. Such a referendum or election would rob the whites of their political rights and they would in the end lose everything.

Leading article, page 13

Homeland seeks to end independence

From REUTERS IN JOHANNESBURG

THE black tribal homeland of Transkei published plans yesterday for a referendum which may sound the death knell of its nominal independence from South Africa.

In a full-page advertisement in the Johannesburg *Sunday Times*, General Bantu Holomisa, the military leader, invited Transkeians to comment on a proposal to vote on the future of the poverty-stricken territory on South Africa's Indian Ocean coast.

The decree gives citizens of Transkei until September to comment on the referendum proposals, after which a date would be set for the vote.

General Holomisa, who has led a military government in Transkei since a coup two years ago, wants the homeland reincorporated into

South Africa. He is supported by anti-apartheid movements.

President de Klerk has not outlined his plans for the future of the homelands, but he visited Transkei last year in an attempt to persuade General Holomisa to change his views on reincorporation.

Mr de Klerk's proposals to scrap race laws and share power with blacks have fuelled calls for an end to the homeland system, which deprives nearly one-third of South Africa's 27 million blacks of their citizenship rights. Four of the 10 homelands, including Transkei, have been granted full independence by Pretoria, although neither the United Nations nor any country outside South Africa recognises their sovereignty.

wonderful. I think if I had a Stradivarius I would be a great violinist."

Scions of an aristocratic musical family that once played at the royal court of Vietnam, Sam Thi, Khac Uyen and their mother were secretly put on a boat to Hong Kong early last year when their father, a composer and a former first violinist with the Vietnam Symphonic Orchestra, realised their careers were being deliberately stifled by officialdom.

Four years earlier, Miss Nguyen had been pulled out of her studies at a prestigious Moscow music school and her promised place at a Leningrad conservatory and ordered back to Vietnam. Her brother was selected to represent Vietnam at an international competition for young violinists in

Poland, but was suddenly prevented from attending. Reasons were never given, although their mother's Chinese race and the family's noble background may have been a factor. Miss Nguyen said her return to Vietnam was a disaster. "My teacher was, I am embarrassed to say so, no better than me. I taught his students under his name. I got no money for this but he got the good name."

Now brother and sister are without passports and unable to leave Hong Kong. But a campaign organised by Brigitte Cummings, a local businesswoman, and sympathetic Hong Kong musicians has given them a chance to shine and be noticed internationally which is denied to other talented people in the camps.

So far their attempts to take up

offers abroad have met with as little success as in Vietnam. They are still waiting to hear if they and their mother have been accepted as bona fide political refugees under Hong Kong's unpredictable screening process. If turned down, they have no choice but to return to Vietnam. An enthusiastic job offer from the Portuguese chamber orchestra, Camerata Musical do Porto, in January, finally lapsed two months later when brother and sister were unable to leave. Norway is also thought to be keen to take them, but can do nothing until they are accepted as refugees.

Miss Nguyen is confident they will be "screened in" within a few weeks. "I have to keep hoping," she said. "The first country who will take me, I will go there."



Playing for their future: Nguyen Sam Thi and her brother Khac Uyen, hoping for refugee status

Music lifts family from the wasteland of a Hong Kong camp

From JONATHAN BRAUDE IN HONG KONG

TWO gifted young Vietnamese violinists are to be allowed to step out of the artistic wasteland of a Hong Kong detention centre next week to give solo performances of Mozart and Beethoven at the Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts.

Although technically still prisoners, Nguyen Sam Thi, aged 26, and her brother Khac Uyen, who celebrates his 19th birthday today, have regularly taken lessons at the academy and practised with its orchestra since their "rare talent" was recognised last year.

One local musician arranged for them to play a duet on two Stradivarius violins. Miss Nguyen said: "It was

Iliescu may seek UK aid to train anti-riot squad

PRESIDENT Iliescu of Romania claimed yesterday that the police and parts of the army had been "psychologically incapable" of putting down anti-government protests, which was why he was setting up a new riot control force.

An unrepentant Mr Iliescu accused western governments of overlooking the difficulties provoked in the police and army by their traumatic experiences during the December revolution. He also disclosed that he was considering a formal request to Britain to train the controversial new force.

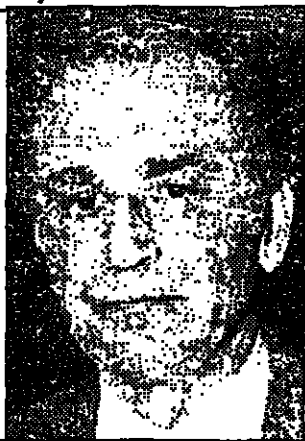
He angrily accused Western media organisations and diplomats based in Bucharest of having "total amnesia" about events on June 13 when, he claimed, an organised right-wing attempt was made to overthrow him.

The newly elected President dismissed a widely circulating rumour that he was a student friend of President Gorbachev, saying that he first met the Kremlin leader - accused by some of masterminding Ceausescu's replacement - in Moscow at a Warsaw Pact summit earlier this month.

Rejecting repeated allegations that the revolution was a thinly-disguised Soviet coup, Mr Iliescu retorted that it had been a popular uprising in which the masses went on to the streets and which had rendered large sections of the security forces unable to deal with protests against the new government.

"For the police and armed forces, psychologically speaking it is now difficult to confront the populace when they are in the streets," he said. "This has created a state of stress and a certain inferiority complex on behalf of some military units - even when they have to

President Iliescu of Romania, right, in an interview with Christopher Walker, the first with a Western journalist since his election earlier this month, vigorously defends himself against accusations of seeking to overturn democracy in the country. Mr Iliescu also reveals he is considering a request to Britain to train a controversial new riot control force



confront obviously rebellious elements." The reluctance of the army to rush to the aid of the government in the recent rioting had been interpreted differently by many Western intelligence experts, who claimed that many officers and soldiers were reluctant to oppose rioters who alleged that the government was run by neo-communists. As part of the power struggle the interior minister, General Mihai Chitac, was dismissed after the rioting and control of the police switched from the interior to the defence ministry.

Referring to the unrest of June 13 which followed the violent breaking up of the marathon anti-government protest which had blocked the centre of Bucharest for 53 days, Mr Iliescu added: "Even though we had a legally elected government and state institutions were being attacked, including police headquarters, the ministry of the interior and

even the television building, the police did not dare shoot to scare them (the rioters), even in self-defence. This is an indication of the acuteness of this psychological state."

Speaking in government headquarters still protected by a heavy force of armoured personnel carriers, he went on: "Recognising that the weakness of the police on June 13 was due not only to its structure and organisation, but to the entire psychological state of Romanian society is something that has passed foreign observers by."

Spelling out details of the planned anti-riot force for the first time, Mr Iliescu said it would be integrated into the police force and may be allied to a newly revived "gendarmerie" which would operate, as it had before the Second World War in rural areas.

Mr Iliescu, the son of a railway worker and a one-time favourite of Ceausescu,

was not specific about who would be recruited into the new force, designed to deal with political violence. Already many miners have volunteered. Some opposition politicians and student leaders have likened it apprehensively in advance to a modern version of the Nazi brownshirts.

"We shall have to see about that," the President replied when asked about its composition. "Usually we shall have to find young and determined lads who are morally beyond suspicion and who might have received psychological and physical instruction to face such situations. They would be trained in that respect and towards that aim."

The President added that the government was now considering British or American institutions to train some of the new units as they had most "experience" in crowd control.

Any such request is expected to provoke a parliamentary storm in Britain where many government and opposition leaders are believed to have deep reservations about the new force. Its impending establishment was first announced to miners who meted out rough justice to students, intellectuals, gypsies, and others suspected of opposing the ruling National Salvation Front.

In an apparent dig at British criticism of the recent violence in Bucharest, Mr Iliescu added: "After some decades of totalitarian rule when it was almost impossible to imagine anyone in our streets, the police did not have the experience for such an operation."

"For instance, if we had had the London police, things might have been different. It would not even have been possible for us to foresee such actions (as

taken in London during the recent poll tax riots). Perhaps an exchange of experience with Madame Thatcher would be worthwhile on this matter."

During the animated 45-minute interview, seen as spearheading a concerted drive to win back Western support after the recent bloodshed, Mr Iliescu conspicuously failed to make any attempt to apologise for the activities of the rampaging miners and other the-collar workers on June 14 and 15.

He argued forcefully that most had arrived in Bucharest spontaneously to rescue the government in response to live broadcasts on television of the attacks on its headquarters and threats to throw its director-general from an 11th-storey window were broadcast on television. He dissociated himself from the violence, but denied that this meant he was withdrawing a tub-thumping speech delivered here when he thanked the miners for coming.

The President, who looked younger than his 60 years, claimed he had no personal fear at the repeated attempts to dislodge him from office. He said that he was convinced that Western governments would eventually come around to a "rational" view of the recent spiral of violence and become convinced that Romania was still set on the road to democracy.

Mr Iliescu, a former leading communist who finally fell into disgrace in the mid-1980s, expressed bitter disappointment at the recent decision of the European Community to freeze a vital trade and co-operation pact and of member states to threaten cuts in aid.

He said that "what surprised us is what I would call the total amnesia of the

Western press and diplomatic services about what happened on June 13", and the total concentration on the events of June 14 and 15, which were only a reaction to the events of June 13. "We would have expected solidarity with a government which was under attack and we do not know how to interpret the position that has been taken. Would it have been better for us to have allowed the ousting of the president, making what was not possible through the May elections possible through an act of force?"

Denying any dichotomy between his speech of thanks to the miners and his subsequent more measured address at his inauguration, Mr Iliescu said: "What is fundamental is who started the violence and who provoked the violence. Some circles in the press and in diplomatic chancelleries claim the government started it and I was in an investigating role. What would be the rationale behind such a scenario? What government would be interested in provoking violence knowing that any violence and instability would be directly linked to it? I think that things are de-escalating by themselves and the world will reach a stage when it will have a more rational approach to what happened."

He claimed that right-wing opposition leaders, notably Mr Radu Campeanu of the National Liberal Party, had reacted constructively to most parts of his inaugural address. The president hinted that a tight grip would be kept on street demonstrations. "That does not mean the street is totally excluded from its expression, but not by appealing to violence or by disturbing normal life."

Gorbachev favours division of top two jobs

FROM MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

ARGUMENTS on whether the Soviet Communist party will have a new leader next month were temporarily resolved at the weekend when President Gorbachev told the newly formed Russian Communist party that he favoured the separation of the posts of state and party leader - but not yet.

His statement, in reply to written questions during an interval on the final day of the Russian party congress, seemed intended to stop increasing speculation about his future as party leader.

In a televised extract from the question and answer session broadcast on the main evening news, Mr Gorbachev's confident and relaxed manner suggested that he was not unduly worried about the

new Russian Communist party will undoubtedly be less influential and more divided than it could have been under a stronger leader. This may be one reason for Mr Gorbachev's lack of concern. Unless Mr Polozkov shows hidden talents, which were not evident on Saturday in his weak chairmanship of proceedings, the Russian party will not present a threat either to Mr Gorbachev personally or to the Soviet party.

Mr Gorbachev may also have calculated that a party led by Mr Polozkov could provide a useful foil to Mr Yeltsin's radical plans for reforming the Russian Federation. The likely tussle between the institutions headed by the two men, the party and the government, will show if Mr Gorbachev's intention of leaving the party with a function of political guidance while allowing governments and parliaments to govern is possible in the Soviet Union.

In the voting for its first secretary, the newly formed Russian party showed itself just as deeply split between reformists and conservatives as was the Russian parliament before the election of Mr Yeltsin. Whereas the parliament is divided roughly 52-48 to the advantage of the reformists, the party is split about 55-45 in favour of the conservatives.

The conservative advantage is likely to be greater at the Soviet party congress which begins a week today, because reformists are by and large concentrated in the big cities of the western Soviet Union.

Party delegates in provincial towns and the countryside are predominantly conservative. So far, however, there have been no signs that any but the most die-hard conservatives will be gunning for Mr Gorbachev at the congress.



Polozkov emphasized his loyalty to the president

election to the leadership of the new Russian party earlier in the day of Ivan Polozkov, a reputed conservative.

As if to underline the point, Mr Polozkov, seated in the centre of the praesidium, could be seen in the background of all the television pictures of Mr Gorbachev's address. Looking small, serious and a little diffident, he seemed in a different league from the Soviet president.

Earlier, in a series of public pronouncements and interviews, Mr Polozkov emphasised his loyalty to Mr Gorbachev, defended himself against his reputation as a conservative, and said his priority would be to work with all political forces, including Boris Yeltsin, the radical new Russian president.

In an interview in *Pravda* yesterday, Mr Polozkov said that Mr Gorbachev had advised him to become a force for consolidation in all areas of his work. The headlines in the party paper emphasised "consolidation and renewal", "ability to find agreement" and other formulas for compromise.

Mr Polozkov won the post of first secretary of the Russian party in a second-round run-off against Oleg Lobov who, in the Gorbachev mould, is politically centred. During the election process Mr Gorbachev appeared to take an unexpectedly detached attitude to the outcome. In contrast to the way he intervened to try to stop Mr Yeltsin becoming president of Russia.

With the election of Mr Polozkov, aged 55, who held the post of party leader in the southern region of Krasnodar,



Riot police battling with hundreds of anti-fascist demonstrators, wielding clubs and hurling firebombs, in East Berlin near the headquarters of a neo-Nazi group. A police spokesman

said that 16 officers were injured and four police vehicles and a cigarette kiosk set on fire in the clashes on Saturday night in the strife-ridden Lichtenberg section of the city (AP

reports). Police used tear gas and water cannon to quell the roving bands of left-wingers, many of whom were masked. The clash came hours after an afternoon demonstration in

the same district by about 4,000 left-wingers from both East and West Berlin protesting about recent attacks by right-wing radicals on foreigners who live in the area.

Moldavia joins the challenge to Kremlin rule

FROM NICHOLAS BEESTON IN MOSCOW

MOLDAVIA has become the latest Soviet republic to challenge the authority of Moscow after the parliament in the capital of Kishinev voted overwhelmingly at the weekend to proclaim sovereignty.

The declaration, which follows similar steps in the Baltic republics, the Russian Federation and the Central Asian republic of Uzbekistan, will almost certainly encourage the remaining republics to follow suit.

Tass said: "The declaration proclaims that land, mineral and other resources, as well as the entire economic, scientific, technical, financial potential and national valuables, are the

exclusive property of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic. The declaration envisages the supremacy of the Moldavian constitution and laws..."

Yesterday several thousand Romanians and Soviet Moldavians milled back and forth across a frontier bridge over the river Prut, to underline their hopes for closer contacts after half a century of division.

People travelled hundreds of miles to mark the 50th anniversary of the day when former Romanian territories of Bessarabia and Bukovina were incorporated into the Soviet Union under a Nazi-Soviet pact. The crowd at the

frontier sang national songs and waved placards with the names of relatives living on the other side of the border. They held banners bearing the red, yellow and blue colours of the Romanian flag and the similar Moldavian one with a bull's head at its centre.

The symbolic highlight of the day came when a group of Moldavians from the Soviet side formed a human chain along a red line marking the frontier. Several hundred Romanians made it across the bridge to the Soviet side, meeting no determined opposition from the guards.

A burly Soviet border guard harangued the crowd to get

back but ended up hugging a tiny black-clad grandmother who pleaded with him to let her pass.

Jon Khadirca, vice-president of the parliament of Soviet Moldavia, described the bridge ceremonies as an historic moment. He said the new parliament in Romania still had to work out its policies, including those on relations with the Soviet Union, and this would have a bearing on relations with Moldavia.

The proclamation of sovereignty is unlikely to have an immediate impact on Moldavia's day-to-day relations with Moscow. However,

at the next session of the republic's parliament, in the autumn, there is a real danger of legislation clashing with laws imposed by Moscow.

President Gorbachev has responded to the republic's challenge by suggesting a renegotiation of the 1922 treaty that binds the 15 Soviet republics. A new accord would probably relinquish central control over all aspects of government at republic level except defence and foreign affairs.

It is not clear whether such a compromise would satisfy the nationalist elements in Moldavia, where many of the Romanian-speaking majority want closer ties with Bucharest rather than Moscow.

MOSCOW NOTEBOOK by Mary Dejevsky

Comrades quickly slam the door on glasnost

FIVE years ago non-communists, never mind foreign correspondents, would have been amazed to be admitted to a Communist party gathering. Last Tuesday, in the name of glasnost, buses and a police escort were laid on to take some 60 foreign reporters into the Kremlin to watch the Russian Communist party begin to tear itself apart before it had even been founded.

Then, on Wednesday, the new style took a sharp turn in the direction of the old. The buses arrived, but admission to the hall was refused. By Thursday any pretence of offering access to the meeting like the bus service, was abandoned.

By Wednesday afternoon, moreover, the reporters' lifeline to the party congress, a direct television feed to the press centre, was cut for three hours for what were said to be technical reasons. The foreign ministry blamed Communist party officials, party officials blamed the foreign ministry, and substitute entertainment, three successive press conferences, was provided.

At one of these, Gennadi Gerasimov, the foreign ministry's star spokesman, was reduced to reading

long sections of articles from the Soviet press.

When the conference transmission was resumed, who should have spoken during the missing session but Yegor Ligachev, the guardian of party orthodoxy, who had accused President Gorbachev of half a dozen heresies, including, most heinous of all, revisionism?

Despite Mr Ligachev's best efforts, revisionism is flourishing in Moscow, to the evident horror of provincial conference delegates unversed in the wicked ways of the capital. Out-of-towners have called for legislation to stop street artists drawing caricatures of Lenin on the pavement, and to stop hawkers selling Russian dolls in the Bolshevik revolutionary's image. Mr Gorbachev eventually intervened to insist that the dignity and honour of Lenin should not be reduced to a question of what was sold on the streets of Moscow.

Mr Ligachev's other contribution last week was the suggestion in a newspaper interview that the Soviet population should be asked in a referendum whether they wanted socialism or capitalism. In Mos-

cow, Leningrad and other big cities, he might just be surprised by the result.

A recent opinion poll in *Moscow News* said only 27 per cent of party members would join the Communist party if they could set the clock back. As the party loses more and more of its authority, overt popular cynicism increases. The latest version of the old Bolshevik slogan about communism and electrification is "communism equals socialism plus certification of the whole country".

Another measure of the popular mood was supplied by the Soviet television version of the board game *Trivial Pursuits*. Translated into Russian as "Lucky Chance", it is presented as a wholesome family entertainment falling somewhere between *Brain of Britain* and *Ask the Family* in the sophistication of the questions.

Proceedings are taken very seriously by those involved, including a novice television compere, who was plucked from a teaching job, and respectable-looking family teams of four who compete fiercely against each other from opposite ends of a psychedelic board. In a

recent edition the only question to draw laughter from the studio audience, scornful laughter at that, was "When was the Central Committee first constituted?" The answer, for those still racking their brains, is 1919 - and no conferring. Aside from the point they lost, the competitors seemed unconcerned by their ignorance of basic party history.

Quiz games are all the rage on Soviet television, and include a frivolous one called "Brain Ring", which features teams from Soviet cities. It starts with a sequence of strobe lights and the opening chords of Strauss's *Also Sprach Zarathustra*. Last week the shock effect was increased by the appearance of a mini-skirted and bejaunted young team from the Ukrainian city of Dnepropetrovsk, known for years as the bastion of Brezhnevism, answering questions eminently more trivial than those of the Russian *Trivial Pursuits*.

Television, apart from all its known advantages as a medium of communication, has just acquired another in the Soviet Union: it does not use paper. For the past two weeks,

Soviet national newspapers have been omitted in editorials and messages above their mastheads that hundreds of thousands of their millions of readers will not that day receive a paper.

They offer a variety of reasons, including Lithuania's refusal to sell paper to the Soviet Union in retaliation for the Soviet refusal to supply the republic with fuel and raw materials; the precipitate closure of cellulose plants in diverse parts of the country on ecological grounds (after lobbying by local environmentalists); and general mismanagement of the supply. One official paper gave another reason, claiming that paper supplies were being conserved so that the proceedings of next month's party congress can be published in full. The paper asked if readers really wanted a complete text of party congress proceedings next month in place of today's news.

At least it was being honest. It was not ever so. As a recently heard anecdote says: "Why do they keep talking about new political pluralism? We have always had pluralism in the USSR. They told us one thing, we thought another, and surmised something else..."

Security tightened for German leaders

FROM IAN MURRAY IN BONN AND ANNE MCELVOY IN EAST BERLIN

EXTRA protection has been ordered for leading German politicians because counter-terrorism police fear Red Army Faction extremists are preparing a murderous bombing campaign in an attempt to disrupt unification.

Hans Zacher, head of the Federal Criminal Office, which runs West Germany's anti-terrorism squad, has drawn up a list of prominent politicians he considers are most at risk.

At the top are Helmut Kohl, the West German chancellor, and Lothar de Maiziere, the East German prime minister. Also on the list are Rudolf Seiters and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German chancellor and foreign minister, and Wolfgang Schäuble and Peter-Michael Diestel, the interior ministers of each country, whose co-operation this month has led to the arrest of eight alleged faction members in East Germany.

Meanwhile, Günter Neiber, the former East German deputy minister for state security, has denied Western claims that the secret police, the Stasi, worked with the faction to plan attacks in West Germany from the East. He told the communist daily *Neues Deutschland*: "We gave them no guidance and no orders. We never agreed on any joint actions." He claimed that the harbouring of terrorists had been considered an educational and humanitarian step by the former regime.

According to Herr Zacher, the arrest of so many on the wanted list for more than a decade has not weakened the faction. He told *Bild am Sonntag* that a new generation of terrorists had taken their places already and probably had been responsible for the murder last November of Alfred Herrhausen, head of the *Deutscher Bank*.

"We now fear that after the arrests the Red Army Faction will seek to make its mark through further spectacular attempts to show it is still capable of action," he said.

East German police have also been asked to co-operate fully in protection measures. In East Germany, fears are growing that the eight terror suspects might not be extradited for trial in West Germany because of the prevarications of the old guard judiciary.

So far the legal authorities in East Berlin have rejected requests to hand over the suspects to West Germany. Herr Diestel said at the weekend that he considered the lengthy detention of suspected terrorists in the East to be a "very high-security risk" in the light of repeated threats by the faction to undertake a revenge campaign of attacks.

With less than six months to go before reunification, East Germany's judges - all of whom were appointed under the old regime - are insisting that West Germany still a foreign power and that they will not allow extradition.

East German politicians fear that if the cases are heard in East Berlin the suspects will be given short sentences or freed because of the inadmissibility of evidence against them held in West Germany. The stalemate has intensified calls for the resignation of the justice minister, Kurt Wülsche.

UK isolated over cash aid for Moscow

FROM ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR, IN DUBLIN

CLASHES over the degree of aid to be offered to the Soviet Union and over the speed at which sanctions against South Africa should be dismantled are expected to leave Britain in a minority at the European Council meeting beginning in Dublin Castle today.

Margaret Thatcher will resist any attempt by Helmut Kohl, the West German chancellor, to mobilise massive cash help for President Gorbachev, arguing that the Soviet Union is a rich country crippled by a ruinous economic system and that throwing money at such a problem would merely postpone essential reforms.

British officials believe that West German pressure for a hefty cash injection to prop up Mr Gorbachev is based less on humanitarian principles than on an attempt to buy Soviet approval for German unification and the participation of a unified Germany in Nato. They see no reason why others should be dragged into paying part of that bill.

The French echoing of German calls for financial as well as commercial and technical aid for the Soviet Union is dismissed by British officials as the now habitual attempt to demonstrate that the French and Germans between them can set and manage the agenda at Community summits. British ministers do not believe that the French are any more anxious than they are to pay large sums to prop up the failing Soviet economy.

Mrs Thatcher will make plain Britain's eagerness to help Mr Gorbachev with training packages, joint ventures and management experience. But she and Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, insist that direct cash aid would amount to pouring money into a black hole.

However British officials agree that the question of aid to the Soviet Union will be a key question in Dublin and at the G7 summit of industrialised nations which takes place in Houston, Texas, in a fortnight. There have

been clashes already between West German and American officials preparing the way for the G7 meeting, which may be asked to consider an aid package of as much as \$20 billion (£11.8 billion), against both British and American wishes.

Charles Haughey, the Irish prime minister who is EC president until July 1, says that he has identified on his tour around EC capitals a general wish for Mr Gorbachev to be offered "whatever support he would need to overcome his economic difficulties". However he conceded at the weekend that the chances of specifics emerging from the discussions in Dublin were slim.

Britain will be lining up against the Irish Republic again in Dublin on sanctions against South Africa. The Irish Republic and Denmark are the most insistent voices against any slackening of sanctions, arguing that any moves must await "profound and irreversible change".

Britain wants a clear signal to come from Dublin to encourage President de Klerk to continue his reforms and to help him head off a right-wing backlash. Portugal, Italy, Spain, Greece and possibly Belgium are believed to be ready to support a partial easing of sanctions. Italy, like Britain, has already ended the voluntary ban on new investment in South Africa.

Whatever the EC heads of state and government discuss in Dublin today is likely to pass unnoticed in Ireland. Not only is Dublin preoccupied with its annual street carnival, but at 4 pm Ireland play Romania in the next round of the World Cup.

Mr Haughey has refused calls by Dick Spring, the Labour party leader, for a national half-day holiday but offices, shops and factories are expected to virtually close for the duration of the match.

Mr Haughey is said by Irish officials to be looking for an early end to the day's discussions.



The Panamanian cargo ship Cahaya, broken by Typhoon Ophelia, lies off Hualien in eastern Taiwan after the rescue of her 24-member Indonesian crew. On Saturday the typhoon hit the east coast of the island with 85 mph winds which killed seven people and left 35 missing. Ophelia was later downgraded to a tropical storm. Taiwan police said the seven deaths were

from landslides and drownings in Hualien, 124 miles southeast of Taipei. The storm had earlier killed at least 30 people in the Philippines. Most of the missing were swept away by floods that inundated more than 200 homes in villages, some of which were under more than three feet of water. The authorities estimated property and crop damage at more than 100

million Taiwan dollars. The Taiwan central weather bureau said Ophelia's winds weakened to 50 mph as it headed towards China. Another typhoon, named Percy, battered the Pacific island cluster of Palau yesterday, leaving a child dead and knocking out radio and television services. The boy died when he was swept into mangrove trees. (AP)

Egyptians move to bolster US peace proposals

FROM RICHARD OWEN IN JERUSALEM

EGYPT yesterday moved to shore up the ruins of the US Middle East peace plan as Ahmed Fawzi Abdel-Meguid, the Egyptian foreign minister, arrived in Washington to discuss "recent setbacks" to the peace process, including the suspension of the US dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organisation after 18 months.

But violence continued at the weekend as Arab gunmen tried to launch an attack on the Israeli coast similar to that which led to the breakdown of the US-PLO dialogue. A bomb exploded at a crowded beachside camp site on the Dead Sea, injuring two Israelis and a German, and clashes erupted between residents of Arab and Jewish districts of Jerusalem.

Yesterday, the right-wing Israeli cabinet authorised Jewish settlers in the occupied West Bank to form "civil guard" armed units which the settlers say are needed for self-defence but which local Arabs fear will be used against them.

The attempted attack on the Israeli coast occurred on Saturday, when an Israeli naval patrol boat intercepted a boat carrying two armed Arabs off Rosh Hanikra, near the Israeli border with southern Lebanon. Israeli military sources said the gunmen opened fire

with automatic weapons and rocket-propelled grenades. The Israeli boat fired back, killing the Arabs and destroying the vessel. There were no Israeli deaths.

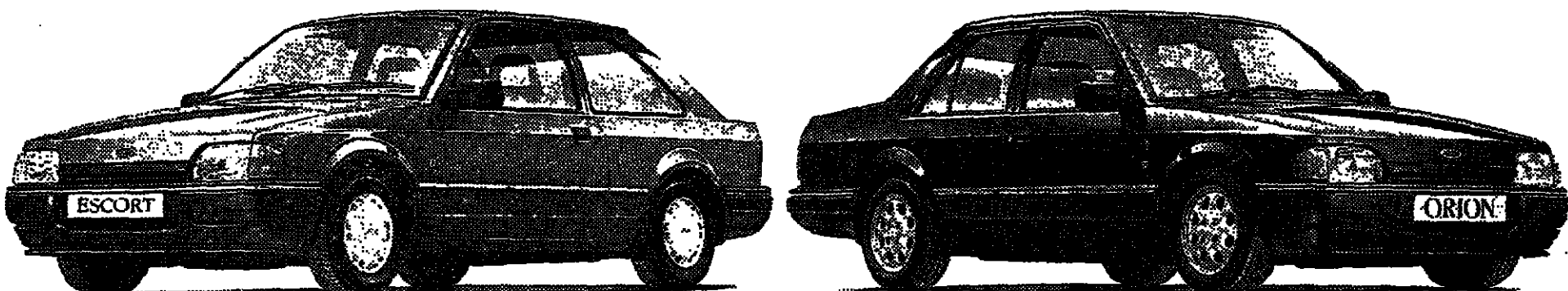
Mr Bush's suspension of talks last week came after the formation of the right-wing Israeli government under Yitzhak Shamir which is firmly opposed to US plans for an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue in Cairo.

In Beirut, a Lebanese Sunni Muslim group calling itself "Dawn Forces" said that one of its units had carried out the latest seaborne attack.

Dr Abdel-Meguid's visit to Washington follows a call from Mr Bush to President Mubarak of Egypt and a call from the PLO for an emergency meeting of Arab League foreign ministers. Egypt said that it blamed "Israeli intransigence" for the disintegration of the peace process, and urged Washington to resume talks with the PLO "to end this violence".

In Jerusalem, Israeli officials said that Mr Shamir was formulating a message to President Bush on the peace process which would reiterate Israeli proposals of May last year for Palestinian elections leading to "autonomy".

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Charge for Credit	£909.76	£1225.47	£1318.98	£1669.76
Total Credit Price	£7469.76	£10060.47	£10828.98	£13709.76
7.9% (APR 15.1%)				
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Wall sale to pay for hospitals

Moscow — Graffiti-covered sections from the Berlin Wall were auctioned here for about £5,730 a square yard to help finance new hospitals in East Germany.

Parc Palace gallery of Monte Carlo sold 70 of the concrete panels, weighing 2.6 tonnes each. (Reuters)

Killers sought

Medellin — Colombian police and soldiers are seeking 25 men who shot dead 19 people after dragging them from a tavern here. (AFP)

Airbus deal

Baghdad — Iraq is signing a £290 million contract to buy five Airbus passenger planes, Iraqi Airways said. (Reuters)

Amal man dies

Beirut — Hussein Hijazi, a senior official of the Shia Muslim Amal militia, was killed when his car exploded.

Petrol chaos

Delhi — An Indian government plan to shut petrol stations after dark and on Sundays to cut consumption brought chaos and protests as motorists sought fuel. (AFP)

Contras give up

Managua — The leading Nicaraguan Contra commanders will surrender their weapons this week, ending the decade-long civil war. (AFP)

Hostage offer

Brussels — Belgium says it may free a Palestinian guerrilla from jail if a Belgian family held hostage in Lebanon is released. (Reuters)

Guards arrested

Nairobi — Kenyan police arrested without charge two bodyguards of Kenneth Matiba, the leading opposition figure. (AP)

Socialists win

Madrid — The Socialists were returned to power for a third term in the Spanish region of Andalusia, according to unofficial final returns.

Island deaths

Colombo — Sixteen Sri Lankan soldiers and 11 Tamil rebels were killed in fighting.

Refugee fears

Helsinki — The second hijacking in a week of a Soviet plane to Helsinki has led Finns to fear a flood of Soviet economic refugees.

Reluctant Thatcher to agree on talks

FROM MICHAEL BRYNOR IN BRUSSELS

MARGARET Thatcher will give her reluctant consent this morning to the convening of two conferences that will irrevocably bind the European Community into a closer political and economic federation. Together with fellow EC leaders, she will approve the calling of two inter-governmental conferences in December, on economic and monetary union and on political union.

Despite her deep reservations about both, she is expected to emphasise that Britain will play a full part in both conferences and in the preparations leading up to them. On the eve of the Dublin summit, however, she again attacked the proposals for a single European currency and an independent central bank for the Community, saying Britain was not prepared to hand over monetary control to the Community.

She told the Conservative Women's Conference in London on Saturday that Britain had lost sovereignty over agriculture and trade policy, but would not give up economic control to a group of 12 central bank governors who are "accountable to no one. If you lose sovereignty over monetary and budgetary policy, you have not got much sovereignty left," she said. She was not prepared to hand the powers of Europe's oldest parliament over to other people.

Despite praise for John Major's proposals for a hard ecu as a "very good compromise", her fighting speech appeared to undercut the chancellor, whose ideas for a European Monetary Fund were seen in Europe as an attempt to move British policy slightly closer to the main recommendations of the Delors report on EMU.

European leaders are watching the renewed divisions in the cabinet with concern: they are in no mood for further squabbling with Britain at today's discussions, and are likely to give short shrift to any plans that seem designed to hold up the implementation of the Delors report.

But Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish prime minister who as host is clearly anxious not to exacerbate divisions, said Britain had shown constructive and positive thinking.

Remaking history

Ronald Butt

John MacGregor, the education secretary, will shortly publish his proposals for the history curriculum in schools. His decisions will be made in the light of the report by a special working group which he set up in response to the widespread discontent over the way history is taught. He will also take account of the views of the Schools Examination Advisory Council on the "assessability" of the working group's proposals.

Even then, however, the matter will not be at an end. There will still be consultations by the National Curriculum Council before a final decision and statutory orders are arrived at. It is an alarmingly bureaucratic way of settling what should flow naturally from the professional ethic and skills of history teachers. Both, alas, have been subverted by politicisation and by the sociological priorities of the educationists who have dominated teacher training.

Unfortunately, even the special working group's own performance has seemed to be of equivocal value to the cause for which it was set up. Its interim report aroused some dismay (not least in 10 Downing Street) by seeming, in its stress on "understanding", to be less enthusiastic about the teaching of "facts". Its approach was interpreted as allowing too much scope to the kind of teaching which regards the acquisition of objective knowledge as unimportant compared with encouraging "what are called the 'cognitive skills' of historical inquiry and the pupil's discovery of the past by 'empathy' - which means trying to picture it from his own immature and limited experience, projecting 20th-century assumptions on the very different circumstances of centuries past. The consequence has been that children have left school knowing little of substance about the past, and especially the British past.

The working group's final report did, however, lean more towards "dates and facts" and prescribed the knowledge that children should have at different ages. It was exceptionally long and detailed - so much so as to worry Mrs Thatcher, who observed in a newspaper interview that she had never thought it would "do the syllabus in such detail".

Her misgivings, echoing the complaints of teachers who feared that the curriculum would be swamped by assessment tests, stimulated fears already felt by some historians that the government might be retreating from its support of traditional history. They had noted Mr MacGregor's recent removal of children aged between seven and 11 from attainment testing in history and had heard rumours that their subject might even be made optional in the curriculum or subordinated in a general humanities course. Neither seems likely, but a group of them, from right to left in politics, publicly expressed their concern.

The reality of the matter is surely this. First, to differentiate sharply between facts and understanding is silly. Facts are meaningless without understanding; understanding is impossible without facts and a framework of chronology. It is not dates (except a few key ones) which are important but sequence and time. Next, no child will gain much by an emotional canter round the world for glimpses of the history of far distant people. To gain understanding, the pupil must be able to concentrate on a comparatively compact scene, which means largely, though not exclusively, the development of his own country. This makes history a disciplined subject, and it is essential if children are to grow up understanding the society they live in, from its principles of government to its art and its buildings.

Furthermore, that history will not be understood simply by reference to sociological class analysis. It annoys sociologically-minded historians that traditional history focused so much on great men and events - kings, bishops, nobles, statesmen, battles, and so on. But history is about real people, and it is only prominent people whom we can "know" as characters and who can therefore help us to understand their own time.

Finally, we understand history best not by subjecting it to our own emotions but by trying to learn as much as possible about what men did, and how they did it, so that we also understand why they acted as they did and what consequences followed. The past cannot simply be assessed in the light of current intellectual fashions and prejudices.

So why have we got into such a mess that a working party has been called upon to extricate us and has, in turn, worried Mrs Thatcher by over-detailed remedies? The heart of the matter lies in the national culture and its recent sense of values. Since the 1960s, the predominant political attitudes of education have come (until recently) to reject any concept of the past which seems to smack of "greatness" and have turned away from academic objectivity towards sociological sentimentality.

A nation needs its history, without which its steps into the future will be hesitant and decadent, not to say barbaric. What the government has been doing has been in a good cause, and Mr MacGregor's final decisions will be of great importance. I do not think they will result in the downgrading of history. But in a healthy society those who teach history should need no instruction from working parties about ways and means. Ultimately it is with the teachers themselves, from those in the classroom to the academics in the universities, that the future of history lies.

History has been derailed by a cultural coup d'état. A cultural revival where it matters, among the teachers, is essential if it is to be put back on the lines.

...and moreover

MATTHEW PARRIS

London's *Evening Standard* is one of the best tabloids around; but reading it recently, the thought struck me that newspapers - all newspapers - are as much rite as write. Editors must standardise layout and typeface; so why need the content of one day's edition pretend to be new? Holy Communion rarely strikes out in a novel direction, and to read a newspaper is to worship at the altar of the News. Whether today's differs from yesterday's is irrelevant.

Any differences are already marginal. Take that particular *Standard* as a case study, chosen as an example of papers in general. On the front page there was something about Russia, Yeltsin, and Mr Gorbachev. There always is. Nobody actually reads these articles. We simply have a general impression that things are happening, and we are pleased they are being properly reported. The serious newspaper we would wish to be seen with does so. Frequently, however, that copy of *The Independent*, carried like a furred umbrella, or poppy on flag day, conceals the *Sunday Sport*, to be read surreptitiously on the train.

But to be worthy is not enough. So a "hooker" on the front page of my specimen *Standard* directs us to page 2. "Sex Offences on Trains up by 61 per cent."

Sex offences are always "up". They have been up for as long as anyone can remember. It really is remarkable that one can travel for five minutes on a train without being witness to, or victim of, a dozen gang rapes. In 40 years of rail travel, my own failure to observe so much as a hand placed improperly upon a knee is an almost unbelievable coincidence. I turn to page 2.

Beyond asserting that offences are "soaring", the article conveys little. It tells us that on British Rail there have been 1,075 "offences". It adds that 16 were "reported rapes". It does not say what the remaining 1,059 were; but I make no complaint about that. Editors know it is enough to intimate that the world is an evil place

and getting worse. To explain precisely how would be to tax readers' concentration. Yet to say so without evidence would insult their intelligence. The compromise is to vary the headline, and throw in a few random figures and percentages. These are a sort of reassuring statistical wallpaper, and not to be read as an argument.

The other article on page 2 is "Death Crash Car Driver Goes Free". This means that a road death has involved negligence on a level which has not led to the imprisonment of a driver. Like bus-plunges in Peru, there is an inexhaustible reservoir of stories like this, useful for filling a spare column with type and an idle moment with shock.

Page 3 is entirely taken up with Sir Clement Freud and the British Rail sandwich. Clement exudes the wonderful quality of just being news, while the BR sandwich is part of our folk consciousness. To combine the two, therefore - a photograph of Clement holding a sandwich appeals to me irresistibly. Apparently he has invented it, tasted it, and found it to be good. But it would not matter if he had found it to be bad, or trodden on it and slipped. The sandwich is not the point. The point is that there is a sandwich.

So what I propose has simple genius. Editors should abandon news-gathering and agree that all stories will henceforward be about sex on public transport, British Rail sandwiches, Clement Freud, and offenders walking free. The challenge would be to combine them in new and interesting ways. Shall Clement, sandwich clutched in hand, be witness to a horrific sexual assault on a train: the offender walking free? Shall he be falsely charged with an assault involving a sandwich in circumstances of indecency, while the offender escapes on a bus?

The leading articles could discuss the implications, the diary columns the rumours, parliament could debate it, and the papers report parliament... Each day would be new, yet each day would be the same. It is the Englishman's vision of paradise.

Peter Stothard, US editor, on the prophet predicting the downfall of Republican materialism

Will Bush foot the billionaire bill?

President Bush has just had an unpleasant encounter. A square-headed man, with a knowing grin like that of the late Eamonn Andrews, gave him the book of his political life and told him to enjoy it - while it lasted.

The book is *The Politics of Rich and Poor*, by Kevin Phillips, and the author's face had been taunting Mr Bush from news-stands for days, crying out that the rich have become too rich during ten Republican years, the poor too poor, and those in the middle increasingly unhappy. The president's pollsters had been warning him privately of disconcerting trends for some time. When Mr Bush spoke at his inauguration of a "kinder, gentler America", it was just this fear of a backlash against Reaganism's more rampant abuses that he had in mind.

This prophet, however, is speaking in public. Moreover, it was he who first predicted the Reagan revolution, on the strength of which Mr Bush rose to the presidency. In the mid-1960s, when America was still stuck in the Great Society and the Vietnam war, the young Kevin Phillips studied the opinion polls and

began to form his thesis that southern Democrats were tired of their northern masters' obsession with civil rights, that race were too high and that liberalism was a weakening doctrine.

Unlike most Washington pundits, Mr Phillips had a hard-won reputation for seeing far, being fair and often being right. He was also a mainstream Republican, not a dissident extremist. Although, after working briefly for the first Nixon administration, he had long laboured for his living on the newsletter and lecture circuit, little had prepared Washington for the virulence of his latest attack.

In the book, Kevin Phillips flails against the money-grabbing ethos of the men in power, the shrieking of the dollar from every corner of the nation, the bragging of millionaire lobbyists about the price they paid for their suits, the organised diversion of resources to the rich on a scale with "no parallel since the late nineteenth century, the era of the Vanderbilts, Morgans and Rockefellers".

He forecasts a new revolt by the people of middle America who, he claims, are as tired now of the Eighties' wealth-culture as they

were affronted by the chic liberalism of the Sixties. The same people, he says, who used to resent being dictated to by Berkeley and the Black Panthers now dislike the Donald Trump set and are turning off *Dallas* in their millions. The once-potent alliance of white southerners, anti-communists and tax-cutters is, he says, near death; the White House is for the Democrats to pluck if only they can find a plucker.

To ram home his point, Mr Phillips uses one of the historian's most insidious weapons against the lay politician - the idea that great events run in cycles, that opposing pressures will defeat Mr Reagan's heirs just as they punished Republicans for the post-Civil War "Gilded Age" and the "Roaring Twenties" and the Democrats for the excesses of Roosevelt's New Deal era.

He divides the three periods of Republican supremacy into two stages - an initial good time in which narrow sectional interests are suppressed for the common good (the most famous led by Abraham Lincoln, others by McKinley in 1896 and Nixon in 1968) and a final bad time in which

concentration of wealth becomes the be-all and end-all of "capitalism in overdrive". When this second stage ends, he argues, the pendulum thuds back the other way. He challenges President Bush to escape history's grim predictions, and is clearly doubtful that he will succeed.

Mr Phillips cites a poll by President Reagan's own long-time confidant and pollster, Richard Wirthlin, which showed that poverty, hunger and homelessness have become America's biggest problem after drugs. He identifies, as others have, "a slackness in the national spirit" which Mr Bush and his "country club Republican" cabinet are by their very natures impotent to revive.

After campaigning as a port-wine-chewing populist, Mr Bush is now increasingly accused of abandoning those who elected him - notably the religious right, who see the Republican party embracing abortion, flirting with "black quotas" in a new civil rights code, and supporting public funds for blasphemous art. But, in Mr Phillips' view, the power of religion in politics is on the decline, the Moral Majority demobilising.

It is the economic majority that is now on the march.

He sees attempts to unite the nation around constitutional bans on flag-burning as only short-term palliatives. The Democrats can seize the economic issue in a way the current congressional leadership seems unable to do, their future, he believes, is bright.

Many "Reagan-Democrats", led by the fiery foreign policy analyst, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, believe, however, that their former party remains in so big a mess as to be unable to mobilise even the most formidable economic forces behind it. "People can hardly shout across the divides in the Democrats," she says.

But Mr Phillips remains undaunted. He sees a political price to be paid for the billionaire years. He notes that in 1892 the Republicans escaped paying for their gilded excesses only by losing the White House to Grover Cleveland, a Democrat almost as conservative as they were. The 1893 depression cost the Democrats, not the Republicans, hundreds of congressional seats. This time, he warns, the bill will be paid by the party that enjoyed the meal.

Such old-hat epigraphs to a fine polemical tradition

The pamphlet - political, religious, personal, plain draft - has had an honoured history in this country, beginning in its real form somewhat before the Civil War. It largely died out in our century, presumably because the rise of the popular newspaper rendered it unnecessary, but it has been revived recently by a publishing house, Chatto, which is putting forth a series of such documents, some 40-70 pages long, in a handsome format; a dozen or so have already appeared.

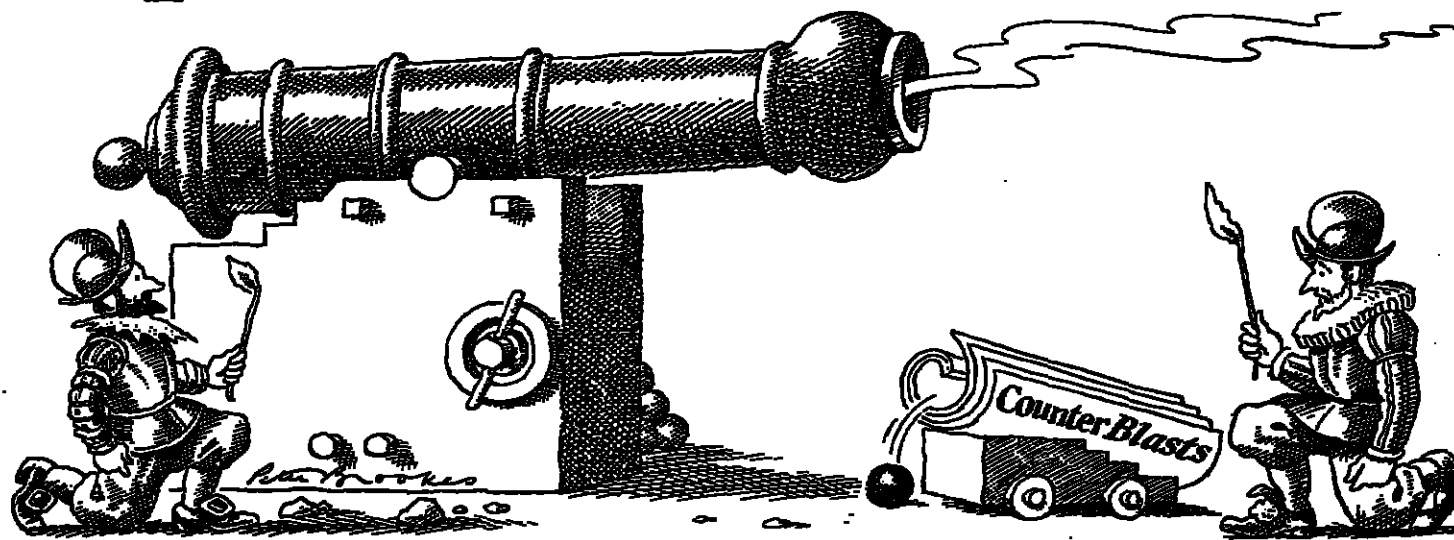
What is astonishing about them, however, is the general title of the series, *CounterBlasts*, which is emphasised by the blurb:

CounterBlasts offer new perspectives, fresh ideas and differences of opinion. CounterBlasts are a forum for voices of dissent; they challenge the dominant values of our time. CounterBlasts are written to surprise, to stir up debate - and to change people's minds.

A more completely inverted prospectus I never did see; so far from "challenging the dominant values of our time" and being "written to surprise", they are almost without exception written by the same familiar people offering the same familiar prospectus couched in the same familiar words, the package stamped all over with the trademark of those who have never changed their minds on anything significant since they were 17.

There is one about Mrs Thatcher, by Jonathan Raban; do you know, the daring fellow, throwing orthodoxy out of the window in against her? What a surprise! What a new perspective! What a voice of dissent! Then there is one by Paul Foot: despite the many years he has spent insisting that knee-capping is a therapeutic technique, nothing more than a cure for rheumatism, he actually steels himself to assert that Britain must give Northern Ireland to the IRA. Even more courageous, Christopher Hitchens tackles the monarchy, and - oh, the fresh idea, the stirring up of debate, the challenge to the dominant values of our time - he comes out against it!

Let us look at a few of the *CounterBlasts* in more detail, beginning with Jonathan Raban's, taken as a pretence. He undertakes to show that Mrs Thatcher thinks she is Jesus Christ, or at least a variety of His saints and



Bernard Levin dips into a 'challenging' collection of pamphlets - and finds them all depressingly familiar

leading followers. For instance, she has used the phrase "my early life", to contrast conditions then with now. But for Mr Raban, to possess an early life is a privilege in itself, for it puts you in the company of those saints and historical figures whose early lives are chronicled for the edification of later generations.

There is much better than that. She is fond of phrases indicating and extolling choice: she has often spoken of the individual's "right to choose". In a speech (to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, an occasion on which matters spiritual would hardly be inappropriate, except perhaps by Mr Raban), she said that "The Son of God, when faced with His terrible choice and lonely vigil, chose to lay down His life that our sins may be forgiven".

That, most people would think, is a reasonable statement of the case. But Mrs Thatcher must not be allowed to quote Christian doctrine in peace; not, at least, when Mr Raban is by.

Christ dying on the Cross joins those folk who have exercised their right to choose - to buy their own council houses, to send their children to private schools, to occupy "pavilions" in NHS-funded hospitals.

Christ's death, as she said unambiguously, was for the forgiveness of our sins; but for Mr

Raban to admit as much would be a little too honest; much better to find sinister implications in her use of the phrase "Judaic-Christian" rather than the more familiar "Judeo-Christian". Apparently, it "turns Judaism into an adjective modifying the noun of Christianity", so that "It can now be reversed, into Christian-Judaic". Well, I mean, that really settles her hash, doesn't it?

If you think that is depressing, try Douglas Dunn on the community charge. He has discovered that the thing is a disaster, and is anxious to reveal this astounding news to the rest of us.

Charges will start to be introduced for the use of libraries, museums and art galleries, and other facilities in which free access is at present enshrined in public principle.

It is clear that Mr Dunn (whose entire pamphlet is at the level of that passage, syntax and all) has never in his life bothered to wonder why charges for museums, etc., might - only might! - be desirable.

Or try, if you can, Fay Weldon, though you will have to try hard.

...the awfulness of the society we have allowed to grow up around us; in which our brothers and sisters in God are obliged to dwell in what bare bones we find from Page 3, gang rape coaxes out

of Winner's "Death Wishes"... rows of Cilla Black's wave out of Radio Rentals' windows at the derelict, drunken and devastated who, homeless and foul smelling... stare in at the moving shadows... a plague on you and all your works, on your rotten society... To say that Page 3 was responsible for the Russett affair may be going a little too far, but not all that far... Look round our city streets - see the TV serials sprout - and every one an incitement to lust, greed, violence, lousiness, ignorance... Children take the film classifications as permissions... "Now I am old enough to swear at my mother... at last, grown-up enough to rape the girl next door!"

After that, we have to grit our teeth at Sue Townsend's dreadful Noddy-whimsy; she has an epilogue called "Mr Smith's privatised penis" ("...the meter on his penis was soon ticking away merrily..."), though that is hardly worse than the supposedly serious bits in what goes before. It is largely anecdotal, about the NHS and social security; every cliché of thought and language on the subject is in it (her pamphlet is significantly called *Mr Bevan's Dream*). She gives no sign of ever having heard the phrase "dependency culture", nor plainly has she ever heard of Dr Max Gannon, and if she were to come across his work she would stop

reading it as soon as she realised he was conclusively demonstrating that the catastrophe of the NHS is not caused by the evil Mrs Thatcher stealing the money.

After this, it is very funny to find in David Hare's new play, *Racing Demon*, about the Church of England, a senior priest discovered to be a homosexual, and for that alone obliged to flee the country and live in Malta, rather than, as would be most likely, given preference. Even funnier is the scene in which the bishop not only denounces the Modernists but makes clear that their day is over. (Mr Hare's play is published by Faber; Chatto should have snapped it up as a *CounterBlast*.)

There is today a real focus of dissent from the received wisdom: the Institute of Economic Affairs and its brother, the Adam Smith Institute. Their work is genuinely iconoclastic, original, thoroughly researched (which is more than can be said about several of the *CounterBlasts*) and truly challenging. Yet Chatto's lazy, dog-eared, repetitive series of stale but comforting themes (comforting because stale) are widely seen as today's most daring arguments, and the really serious thinkers are considered mad at best and fascist at worst. Oh, who will turn the world the right way up?

Stop Press. There are more *CounterBlasts* on the way. They include Margaret Drabble on housing, and Adam Lively on *Parliament*, the *Great British Democratic Swindle*. Now watch the sparks fly!

Howe not to go about it

With Mrs Thatcher in Ireland for the EC summit today and tomorrow, Sir Geoffrey Howe, deputy prime minister, will have been hoping to demonstrate that he has his finger on the pulse of government. He is out of luck. Mrs Thatcher is insisting she will run the show from the summit and that it is business as usual. Bypassing Sir Geoffrey, she has left officials with a battery of orders covering most eventualities and will be in constant telephone contact with her office. No significant meetings will be held, or important decisions taken, until she returns. "The prime minister will be continuing in charge," says a Downing Street spokesman, tartly. "She will be constantly in touch and constantly informed about what happens." As for Sir Geoffrey, "he will continue his normal duties as Leader of the House".

Howe's big moment comes tomorrow when he stands in for Mrs Thatcher at prime minister's question time. But even that duty falls on him only in his capacity as Leader of the House, and Tory MPs were when they recall how Roy Hattersley demolished him at the dispatch box when the prime minister was in Russia earlier this month.

In the event of that hypothetical dispatch Mr Thatcher, the Downing Street spokesman says it is not "a foregone conclusion" that Sir Geoffrey would take over pending a leadership election: "It would depend entirely on the circumstances of the situation." What-

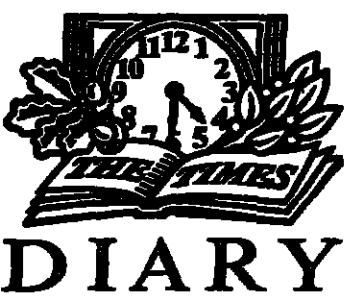
ever the circumstances, many Tory MPs believe the Thatcher mantle would fall, however temporarily, on Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary. Given the unmistakable signals coming from Downing Street, there could well be something in the weekend press speculation that Sir Geoffrey will soon be heading for Pretoria, as ambassador, via the House of Lords. Indeed, he might be thankful to get away from it all.

Just desserts

Desperate attempts in the art world to follow government restrictions and find corporate sponsorship have led to a highly unusual link-up between the Royal Academy and a large hotel chain. Viewers of next month's RA summer exhibition by second-year students are being forced to eat a gourmet meal before being allowed to look at the pictures, since the show will be held not at the RA's Burlington House headquarters but at the Hampshire Hotel, in the old dental hospital building in Leicester Square, and eating in one of the hotel's two restaurants is a condition of entry. "It's a combination of culinary art and



Hampshire Hotel, in the old dental hospital building in Leicester Square, and eating in one of the hotel's two restaurants is a condition of entry. "It's a combination of culinary art and



the normal type of art," enthuses Charles Oak, the hotel's human resources director. "We give a donation from your meal to the Royal Academy." The Edwardian Hotels chain, which owns the Hampshire, was even more excited to discover the name of the next show at the Academy itself. Substantial sponsorship has now been promised for "The Edwardians and After" exhibition as well.

Good buddies

The munificence of Cameron Mackintosh goes beyond doling out large portions of the personal fortune he has made from producing the likes of *Cats*, *Les Misérables* and *Phantom of the Opera* around the world. After announcing a £1 million gift to the National Theatre to revive classic musicals, he has now given a new one away. *Into the Woods*, which should be this winter's West End hit, was passed on by Mr Musical, as he is known, to his friend David Mirvish, son of the Old Vic's "Honored Ed". "Cameron knew I was looking for something to cut my teeth on," says Mirvish. "When *Into the Woods* came up, he said he was

too busy to take on a new show and suggested that I have a go."

The show, by Mackintosh's friend Stephen Sondheim, will cost a modest £1.25 million to stage and opens at the Phoenix in September. "If Cameron thought it was a good idea, it was good enough for me," says Mirvish, who, like his father, looks set for a substantial career as an impresario. He has taken the West End hit *Buddy* on a tour of America, and it opens on Broadway as *Into the Woods* opens here.

Marietta moves in

Marietta Higgs, the doctor criticised by Labour MP Stuart Bell for her role in the Cleveland child sex abuse controversy, has joined his local party. Labour activists in Middlesbrough, many of whom disagreed with Bell's stance, asked her and her husband, David, to enrol Higgs is also considering calls from within the Labour party to stand for some form of public office but is believed to have ruled out standing for parliament.

The Cleveland controversy, which blew up when Higgs and her colleague, Dr Geoffrey Wyatt, diagnosed more than 100 children as child sex-abuse victims in a couple of weeks, put her on a collision course with Bell, who championed the cause of the parents. For his pains, he was censured by left-wingers in his local party and hissed and booed at the Labour conference. David Higgs does not expect renewed hostilities with Bell. "We will not forget the things he said very easily, but we will not come into much contact with him," Bell is certainly not expected at the first

meeting they attend tomorrow. Dr Higgs pays Labour's full £10 annual membership fee, her husband only £3 because he has no earned income. While she is at work at a hospital in Newcastle, he stays at home looking after their five children.

Gerry Conlon, one of the Guildford Four, has been touring Britain's bookshops to promote his account of wrongful imprisonment. Proved Innocent. During a television interview in Manchester, he was pleased to see in the audience old friends from his spell in Strangeways prison, one of them recently released after serving 14 years for armed robbery. "With friends like I've got," Conlon remarked, "it's likely to be the fastest-moving, least-bought book of all time."

Snuff said

One of the great political mysteries of our time may be solved today with a Commons answer to Tory MP Harry Greenwood. He wants to know which MPs partake of the snuff, available from the doorman at the entrance to the chamber, and paid for by the taxpayer. The snuffbox, made of oak salvaged from the chamber after it was bombed in 1941, was reputedly presented by Winston Churchill in 1946 and the snuff was originally paid for from a specific bequest by a former MP. Although best known as a source of high-sounding Labour councils, Greenwood is not about to demand that the practice be stopped. "I'm just intrigued," he says. "I take an occasional snuff myself. And it's good to see that the brand on offer is made in England."

June 24 to 1990



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LET NATIONS LIVE

No political spectacle has been so odd this past year as that of West Europeans binding themselves ever tighter with supranational chains, while cheering on the shattering of such chains by nationalists in the East. West Europe excuses this inconsistency, since its supranationalism is democratic. Nato, the European Community, even the "unions" of Great Britain, the USA and Canada, are the outcome of a sophisticated constitutional process. Eastern nationalism is primitive politics, asserted as the means to a nobler end.

Last week Canada gave this argument a salutary jolt. The ghost of past imperial conquest by the British against Indians and the French came back to haunt that peaceful federation. What price a sophisticated constitution when minorities see majorities as tyrants? English-speaking Ottawa may be impeccably democratic, but to Canada's French and Indian "nations", Ottawa embodies an alien culture.

The concept of the modern state as superior to the nation has long been fashionable among enthusiasts for centralised power. In *The Times* last Saturday the former Canadian prime minister, Pierre Trudeau, quoted Lord Acton approvingly: "The theory of nationhood is a retrograde step in history." To Acton, and to Mr Trudeau, the state is superior because it must protect the rights of all irrespective of nationality. Nationalism is a survival of some crude tribalism, outdated and dangerous.

Perhaps, but Acton's other dictum on the corrupting effects of power merits equal attention. From the citadels of Moscow, down the corridors of Brussels, even to the sleepy avenues of Ottawa, those ruling vast congeries of ethnic subgroups seem unable to avoid the uniformity, bureaucracy and arrogance that goes with the politics of bigness. Even the USA, the world's most outstanding example of multi-group democracy, is now tormented by ethnic unrest. Britain even, smug home of look-no-hands constitutionalism, has yet to secure consensual rule in its Irish possessions.

That some supranational unions are democracies and others dictatorships appears immaterial to those who claim to be oppressed by

centralised power. The Moldavians, the Basques, the Quebecois, Ulster's Protestants, Romania's Hungarians, all yearn simply for greater group independence. They suspect the cry of "economics of scale" and "big is beautiful" from the denizens of distant capitals. No longer will they take this cry at face value.

Scots are enraged by English who declare that "you would forget nationalism if you had to pay your own way". Nationalism has long triumphed over economics: ask any Irishman, or Finn, or Lithuanian, or even Bangladeshi, whether separatism is not worth more than all the supposed benefits of a greater federalism. Certainly, Eastern nationalism has been given impetus by the thought that it might bring prosperity in its train. But people who are ready to die for nationhood should at least be given the credit of being ready to starve for it.

Few people could nowadays believe that small units are economically unviable. Taiwan, Singapore, Hong Kong and South Korea give the lie to that. Nationalism has its dark side, already evident in the fog of the disintegrating Soviet empire. But the lesson of that disintegration, as of events in Canada, is that nationalism is not a good or bad thing, but a fact of world history.

States may supersede nations, but they will never suppress them completely. Worse, the centralism to which supranational government seems always to fall prey tends to exacerbate rather than allay national tension. It begins as a bureaucratic fussiness, of the sort familiar in Washington and Brussels. Sooner or later, centralism tends to overbearing intolerance, awakening the very nationalism it was formed, whether by force or consent, to suppress.

Nationalism deserves a better press. Threats to our sense of historical and cultural identity, an identity often bound up in language, should never be couched as democratic. A time when East European nations are re-emerging in all their diversity and glory is a time to recognise that the force that crushed them was not Communism but imperial centralism. The same force crushed the minorities of British Canada, with what looks like the same result.

COMFORT FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Discussion round the dinner table at the European summit in Dublin tonight will be dominated by argument over whether and how to help President Gorbachev. The Twelve should devote at least the hors d'oeuvre to deciding whether and how to help South Africa. The time has come to offer President de Klerk something more nourishing than a pat on the back.

Most European governments privately agree that Mr de Klerk has met the European Commission's condition for the lifting of sanctions — the "irreversibility" of change — and that he is well on the way to fulfilling the more specific requirements imposed by the European Parliament. These were: the release of Mr Mandela and other political prisoners, the legalisation of the ANC and other political parties, the lifting of the state of emergency, the abolition of discriminatory legislation and dialogue with representative black leaders.

The state of emergency remains in place in Natal, where the South African army has been welcomed by the ANC's embattled supporters. Some apartheid legislation is still on the statute book, but there is no reason to doubt Mr de Klerk's commitment to repeal the Group Areas Act. Mrs Thatcher will doubtless agree, with the support of Portugal, Italy and, possibly, Spain. Others may object that, with Mandela euphoria sweeping America, now is not the moment to snub the hero of the South African struggle and reward its designated villains.

The Dublin summit should recognise that South Africa is now heading down a path from which there can be no turning back. Reluctance to grasp the sanctions nettle is understandable: there is much divisive business on this summit's agenda already. But if Europe's leaders invent new conditions for lifting sanctions, such as the start of full constitutional negotiations, they will walk into a trap baited by the African National Congress.

Recent manoeuvres suggest that the ANC is

less willing than the South African government to start talking in earnest. Within a few weeks of the "talks about talks" in Cape Town last month, before Mr Mandela left for the United States, a joint ANC-government working group agreed to eliminate the remaining obstacles to full negotiation: amnesty for returning exiles and the definition and then release of political prisoners.

At the ANC's request, disclosure of the details of the agreement was deferred until July 9, after the Dublin summit and Mr Mandela's international lap of honour. A prompt announcement would have deprived Mr Mandela of the main text for his tour, the plea for continued sanctions. There are now indications that the ANC may go back on the bargain. Mr Mandela's reception has reinforced the view of some ANC leaders that external pressure on Pretoria can win them the keys of the South African kingdom, with no need for protracted talks and messy compromise.

This is madness. Mr de Klerk's domestic credibility would be fatally weakened if, instead of announcing agreement on July 9, the ANC were to set new conditions. The winner would be the increasingly dangerous white South African right. No matter how unpleasant the immediate repercussions, the Dublin summit could best serve the interests of peace, and the cause of South Africa's black majority, by demonstrating that Europe's foreign policy is no longer hostage to the ANC's confused agenda.

Lifting some sanctions would not only reward Mr de Klerk for progress so far, it would also concentrate the ANC's mind. To Mr Mandela, such a decision would serve notice that Europe is not prepared to stay on his sanctions bandwagon, no questions asked. The risk now is that the bandwagon will destroy the one antagonist he is likely to meet who is plainly willing to talk to him. The next one will just shoot.

JUDGMENT ON THE JUDGES

Because judges administer the laws which hold society together, they must have exceptional insight into the way society operates. Forensic skill and knowledge of the law is necessary but not sufficient. The Lord Chancellor's great reform of legal services, now heading for the statute book, opens the way for judges to come from a far wider social background. There are not enough women judges and, considering the rise of Britain's postwar "meritocracy", nothing like enough drawn from outside the English like enough class. The reason is that all upper-middle class. The reason is that all judges are former barristers, among the most socially selective of all professions.

Judges love to argue that their independence must be rooted in a "distance" from the world outside their freemasonry. The judiciary must be rid of its image as a self-perpetuating club of the elderly men who know little of the state of the nation over which they exercise such authority. After years of refusing to admit there was anything wrong, the leaders of the legal profession realise things must change, as *The Times* reports today on another page. This becomes inevitable once solicitors are eligible for senior judgeships, increasing the reservoir of potential candidates at least ten-fold.

Solicitors are close to winning their parliamentary battle for rights of audience in the higher courts and for appointment to the upper reaches of the judiciary. When the reservoir over which they exercise such authority, after years of refusing to admit there was anything wrong, the leaders of the legal profession realise things must change, as *The Times* reports today on another page. This becomes inevitable once solicitors are eligible for senior judgeships, increasing the reservoir of potential candidates at least ten-fold.

women have reached the top: one among the 83 High Court judges, one among the 27 justices of appeal. Of the 425 circuit judges only one is recognisably from an ethnic minority group. The extension of eligibility has been generally welcomed not only because the barristers' monopoly was unfair to solicitors, but because it would allow the opening of senior judgeships to a much wider range of individuals, wider by class, sex, education, race, even age.

The new selection process for the High Court bench needs to be formalised and made visible and accountable. There is still room for informal consultation — in no profession are senior appointments made without soundings and the taking of references — but the emphasis has to switch to objective, public, criteria. Somebody who wants to be a judge ought to be able to apply formally, a change the next president of the Law Society, Tony Holland, is suggesting. And a young lawyer should be able to choose a judicial career early enough to know what steps to take to bring it about.

A commission for judicial appointments is needed to organise and supervise such a career ladder. Its tasks would be to arrange for training, and to sift candidates as they progress upwards, watching to see that the available mix is a broad one, applying corrective remedies if it becomes too narrow. Positive discrimination in favour of women or ethnic minorities is a bad principle if it means preferring those with lesser ability over those with greater, but the criteria should not become a hidden source of negative discrimination, as often happens especially to women. Such a commission would ensure that a better and more varied judiciary emerges from a wider pool of talent.

Labour answers on industry law

From the chief Opposition spokesman on employment

Sir, Michael Howard began with 10 points on our new industrial law policy (leading article, May 26); by June 2 (*Letters*) was down to six, and is now (June 16) left with three. I suppose this is progress, but his learning curve is not yet complete. Let me deal with each point in turn.

First, lawful secondary action has existed under this government for over a decade. No other country in Europe bans it outright and it would be wholly unfair to do so. It would mean, for example, that an employer in dispute could transfer work to another employer with complete commercial freedom, but a union would be legally prohibited from asking the employees of that other employer not to do the work.

So we have decided that sympathy action should not be banned but allowed within limits.

Clifford Longley, in his generally fair article (June 13) on our proposals, questions the scope of that part of the policy statement which allows secondary action where the terms and conditions of the second employees will "necessarily or probably" be affected by those of the employees in the primary dispute. Mr Howard adopts this point.

Let me repeat what I have said before: this does not mean that a dispute with one employer in an industry can be spread to others simply on the basis that the dispute might have some future bearing on negotiations between those others and their employees.

It is designed to deal with the specific situation where employers within an industry are formally or de facto acting together to change their employees' terms and conditions, but are picking the union off, company by company. It is surely unfair in those circumstances to prevent the employees also acting together to protect their interests.

As for ex-parte injunctions, we have never said we will abolish them. But, as Mr Howard is forced to concede, the law provides already that such injunctions should not be granted in trade dispute cases without the union being given a chance to be heard. We wish to make sure that what is supposed to happen in theory happens in practice.

Finally, on the issue of sequestration, our sole concern is to see this power used fairly and proportionately. Mr Howard alleges that this will mean inhibiting the enforcement of fines for contempt of court. There is no statement to that effect anywhere in our policy document and indeed no such limitation has ever been sought by the trade unions.

He is eliding two quite separate uses of sequestration — one as a longstop for the limited purpose of enforcing a fine for contempt, where the fine is not paid; the other as an alternative to a fine, where the court intervenes in the business of the union so as to bring the contempt of court to an end.

In this latter case, it makes perfect sense to ensure that sequestration effectively secures its purpose of preventing the unlawful action, but does not paralyse the union's lawful business unconnected with the contempt. That is exactly our intention.

Yours faithfully,
TONY BLAIR
House of Commons
June 22

Terminal names

From Mr Jean-Marc Lefevre

Sir, I see that suggestions are being made to name the Channel tunnel train. Being French, I would like to address another issue. Why not name the English terminal George Stephenson and the French terminal Marc Séguin?

Séguin was a friend of Stephenson and the inventor of the boiler system which enabled Stephenson to make the Rocket such a success as against its rivals. Séguin was also the builder of the first railway in France between Lyon and St Etienne (financed by private funds like the Channel Tunnel) and the inventor of the cable suspension system for bridges (to be used for the next link?).

Yours faithfully,
JEAN-MARC LEFEVRE
51 rue de Turenne,
75003 Paris,
France.

Food for thought

From Mrs Fabienne Smith

Sir, A contemporary admirer of Trollope's novels who shared his high opinion of *The Times* ("Reading daily reading for a grand old man of letters" June 16) was Charles Darwin. He and his wife hated slavery, and were deeply disturbed by the support given by *The Times* to the South in the American Civil War. But he wrote to a friend about the attitude of *The Times*:

My good wife wishes to give it up, but I tell her that it is a pitch of heroism to which only a woman is equal. To give up the "Bloody Old Times" as Cobden used to call it, would be to give up meat, drink and air.

Yours sincerely,
FABIENNE SMITH,
55 Manor Place,
Edinburgh 3,
June 16.

Letters to the Editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071) 782 5046.

UK sovereignty and EC judgment

From Mr S. J. Swaby

Sir, As the solicitor for the Spanish shareholders involved in the Factortame case (reports, June 20), I am rather surprised at the violence of the reaction that the judgment has caused in some quarters.

It has been well known since 1972 that the European Court of Justice has had the power to overrule statutes passed by the United Kingdom's Parliament which it considers to be in contravention of the Treaty of Rome. Throughout the Factortame litigation the Solicitor General accepted that, if the ECJ found against the United Kingdom on the substantive issues, then the relevant parts of the Merchant Shipping Act 1988 were doomed.

That is the true loss of sovereignty involved, and many distinguished lawyers (particularly Lord Denning) have been pointing it out for almost two decades. Why does it now come as a surprise to parliamentarians that the ECJ found against the United Kingdom on the substantive issues, then the relevant parts of the Merchant Shipping Act 1988 were doomed?

The case illustrates how fair, though until now hamstrung, our judiciary is. The only source of pride to me as a Briton in this whole sorry episode has been the remarkable performance (both in terms of even-handedness and speed) of the English Courts, from the Divisional Court to the House of Lords.

Yours faithfully,
S. J. SWABY
Thomas Cooper & Stubbard,
52 Leadenhall Street, EC3,
June 22.

From Professor Emeritus D. Lasok, QC

Sir, Although the judgment of the European Court regarding the Spanish fishing vessels flying the British flag has upset the defenders of British sovereignty there is nothing outrageous in it. It simply reaffirms the primacy of Community law in areas covered by the treaties.

The British Parliament has accepted the obligations arising from the membership of the Community, including that of refraining from making laws incompatible with the membership. The principle applies to past,

present and future legislation. In that respect the British Parliament, by passing the European Communities Act 1972, has limited its powers.

The judgment of the European Court is sensible, as it holds that national courts ought to grant interim relief from the application of national laws which have been challenged as being incompatible with Community law and which are subject to reference for a preliminary ruling to the former.

It follows the established case law in response to a reference from the House of Lords in this respect. Such ruling discourages futile future litigation and invites the legislator to reflect upon his work. One can, of course, argue against it on the ground that a reference does not necessarily anticipate incompatibility of the challenged law, but not on the grounds voiced in recent days in the House of Commons.

Indeed our legislators would spend their time more profitably by directing their minds to the law in question instead of blowing emotional bubbles.

Yours faithfully,
D. LASOK,
Reed, Barley Lane,
Exeter, Devon,
June 21.

From Mr Lewis Stretch

Sir, The attempt by the European Court of Justice to usurp the authority of the Queen in Parliament over British courts demonstrates conclusively that the United Kingdom was gravely misled when we were persuaded to enter the European Economic Community. We were assured that no such derogation from our national sovereignty was involved; yet this incident is but the latest in a whole series of moves that belie those assurances.

Even the long-downtrodden Russians, having experienced its degradation and inefficiency, are moving to liquidate the supranational bureaucracy imposed on them by their establishment. If Britons are never to be similar slaves, we must wake up promptly and — as in 1940 — gird ourselves to face this most recent manifestation of the imperial tradition that stretches back through Hitler, Napoleon *et al.* to the original fascist state.

Yours faithfully,
LEWIS STRETCH,
1 Manor Close,
Ashby-de-la-Zouch,
Leicestershire,
June 21.

Rail crossing deaths

From Mr Nigel V. Kay

Sir, Two of our villagers were killed last year on pedestrian rail crossings in the village. Since then, both crossings have been fitted with very effective audible alarms which give adequate warning of approaching trains. Following the three deaths yesterday at Doncaster, will British Rail announce an early date by which all pedestrian rail crossings will have alarms fitted? If not, why not?

Yours faithfully,
NIGEL V. KAY,
The Cottage,
Fullers End, Emsaynham,
Bishops Cleeve, Herefordshire,
June 20.

Striking a dull note

From Mr Leslie K. Watson

Sir, Since the splendid old "Fiver" was withdrawn all the subsequent new notes have been greeted with scorn. The Bank of England can think of nothing but security.

Our decimal coinage is well designed and superbly minted and our postage stamps are second to none. We could lead the world with our notes; but this one, like the others, is a proper old mess.

Yours faithfully,
LESLIE K. WATSON,
Silver Birch,
West Wycombe,
Buckinghamshire,
June 15.

Murdered mallards

From Mr Nicholas Fry

Sir, We should indeed be grateful, with James Nolan (June 18), that life in Britain still allows the free interplay of prey and predator.

In a public park in Pisa, mallards are kept in steel cages, no doubt because they would otherwise be murdered by the city's restaurants.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS FRY,
18 Lauriston Road, SW19,
June 18.

Meléndez paintings

From the Director of the National Art Collections Fund

Sir, It seems that the complete story about the sale of the two Meléndez paintings from Guernsey Museum and Art Gallery is yet to come to light.

Paul de Garis and Rona Cole say in their letter (June 12) that they were unable to find a buyer among the public institutions, and yet the directors of the National Gallery and the Scottish National Gallery have both confirmed that the paintings were not offered to them.

If not to them, then to whom? These are the British galleries most likely to be in a position to buy such major works of art, and any serious attempt to sell the paintings to a public collection would begin with them.

There is no question of the

museum's having behaved illegally, nor is any slur made on the character of the American buyer. It is simply that if the National Art Collections Fund had been alerted to the desire of the museum to sell the Meléndez paintings we would have made every effort to keep them in the country; as a recipient of our funding in the past, Guernsey Museum and Art Gallery must have been fully aware of this.

Spanish art is an important area in which our public collections are poor, and an opportunity to enrich our collections has been lost for ever.

Yours faithfully,
PETER WAKEFIELD,
Director,
National Art Collections Fund,
20 John Islip Street, SW1,
June 20.

Proper concern for Ironbridge

From Mr Tony Freudmann

Sir, Your leading article (June 20) took the side of the objectors to the proposed new bridge in Ironbridge Gorge. You are entitled to your opinion, but I believe it is important that your readers should have a more balanced picture.

The siting and design of this much-needed replacement bridge have been the subject of painstaking study and development over four years. There has been wide public consultation on the scheme, including an environmental assessment, and there is considerable public support for it. The design, prepared by consultants, was the subject of long discussions with the Royal Fine Art Commission, many of whose suggestions were carefully followed, making their ultimate rejection of the proposal the more surprising.

Shropshire County Council's decision to promote the scheme received unanimous all party support. We selected a design which would be elegant and unobtrusive. We believe that it will not conflict with the conservation of the gorge, which we actively support. Indeed, in the 1970s, the county council was instrumental in securing the restoration of the iron bridge, which is now in the care of English Heritage. This is but one example of the council's outstanding record in conserving and enhancing the beauty of Shropshire.

In our view the inquiry should now be left to take its course. We shall make our submissions; others will make theirs. We shall then await the outcome, to which we shall respond speedily and positively.

Yours faithfully,
A. FREUDMANN
(Chairman, Policy and Resources Committee),
Shropshire County Council,
Shire Hall, Abbey Foregate,
Shrewsbury, Shropshire,
June 21.

From Dr Mark Horton

Sir, Large sums of public and private money are being spent to fight a proposal by Shropshire County Council to build a new bridge at Ironbridge. Recently similar efforts were expended at the Avebury World Heritage Site in no fewer than three public inquiries. Further public inquiries seem probable at Durham over development near the cathedral.

We seriously need to consider whether such inquiries are the best way to resolve conflicts between local interests and those seeking to protect the cultural heritage. With their continual drain upon the public purse, surely some arrangements are now needed to ensure sound planning at these sites; perhaps the establishment of management plans, a proper system of consultation and referral, which in the last resort is backed up by statute.

If this new bridge is allowed to proceed, Unesco might be asked to consider removing the Ironbridge Gorge from the World Heritage List, on the grounds of substantial damage and insufficient planning controls. The Secretary of State for the Environment will be aware of the implications for Britain's reputation as an international leader in conservation issues.

Yours faithfully,
MARK HORTON,
Pitt Rivers Museum,
South Parks Road,
Oxford,
June 21.

Underwater clue

From Lady Scott

Sir, Letters in your issues of June 2 and 14 suggest that my late husband, Sir Peter Scott, was joking when he gave the name *Nessiteras rhombopteryx* to the Loch Ness Monster.

I would like to quote from a letter from my husband to the Editor of the *Western Morning News* in May, 1988:

I have always retained an open mind, and still do so, on the existence of "undescribed" animals in Loch Ness. One of my concerns at the time was that there was no legal way in which an animal that had not been given a latinised name could be protected, and it would have been open for anyone to try to capture or kill it. It seemed necessary to make sure it was protected by giving it a scientific name.

As a final point, I did not know that the scientific name *Nessiteras rhombopteryx*, which I gave it, and which means "the Ness monster with the rhomboid fin", was an anagram of "Monster hoax by Sir Peter S". We afterwards found half a dozen more anagrams.

Yours truly,
PHILIPPA SCOTT,
The New Grounds,
Slinbridge,
Gloucestershire,
June 18.

Road sense

From Mr Michael T. Kester

Sir, Mr Peter Chambers' letter (June 19) sent me searching for my copy of the Highway Code. The "digging navy" warning sign should read as "Road Works", but what is more likely to worry the industrious continental visitor is that our chap is only about to start digging. In Switzerland, I noted, the same sign shows a mound of earth both in front and behind their workmen. Are the Swiss chaps harder workers than ours?

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL T. KESTER,
38 Russell Gardens, NW11,
June 19.

to the allied sectors. Up to 300 new arrivals a day are still appearing at

President, is a Soviet citizen would become a "political activist".

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COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 23: Princess Royal opened Faslane Fair, Helensburgh and was received on arrival by Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant for the Dumfriesshire (Brigadier Donald Hardie).

Afterwards Her Royal Highness attended the International One Design World Championship on the Clyde, held under the regis of the Royal Northern and Clyde Yacht Club.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 24: The Duke of Gloucester.

Colonel-in-Chief, the Gloucestershire Regiment, accompanied by The Duchess of Gloucester, this afternoon opened the Museum of the Gloucestershire Regiment and Royal Gloucestershire Hussars in the Old Customs House, Gloucester.

The Royal Highnesses were received by Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant for Gloucestershire (Colonel Martin Gibbs).

Mrs Euan McCorquodale and Major Nicholas Barne were in attendance.

Birthdays today

Mr Peter Blake, painter, 58; Sir Jack Boles, former director-general, National Trust, 65; Sir Alton Copping, former chairman, the Prince's Youth Business Trust, 70; Mr Cyril Fletcher, broadcaster, 77; General Sir Roland Guy, 62; Mr A. Harwood, CBE, former Queen's Remembrancer, 87; Mr Hector Jacks, former headmaster, Bedales School, 87; Mr Eddie Large, comedian, 48; Mr Sidney Lumet, film director, 67; Mr George Michael, singer, 22; Mr R.M. Morgan, headmaster, Cheltenham College, 50; the Hon Sir Charles Morrison, MP, 58; Mr Howard Newby, novelist, 72; Sir Kenneth Oxford, former chief constable, Westchester, 66; Lord Ravensdale, 67; Mr Larry Smith, trade unionist, 67; Mr Robert Venturi, architect, 65; Miss Doreen Wells, ballerina, 53.

Memorial service

Mr John Kendall-Carpenter
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr John Kendall-Carpenter was held on Saturday in Truro Cathedral. The Dean of Truro officiated and Mr Nicholas Kendall-Carpenter, son, read the lesson. Mr Harvey Richards gave an address.

Christening

Mr and Mrs John de Courcy Ling gave a luncheon on the Feast of St John the Baptist, June 24, 1990, at 31 Church Street, London, SW1, before the christening at Brompton Oratory of their grandson Fergus Adam, first son of Mr and Mrs Michael Wigan, of Brompton, Kilburn, South London. Father, Charles Duke officiated, and the godparents were Miss Mary Meirs, Mr Mark Birkbeck, and Mr George Elles.

Meeting

Association of MBAS London & SE Region
Tony Robinson, joint group managing director of the Hoakys Group, hosted a meeting on "Management Information Systems in the 1990s". Mr P.B. de T. Roake, chairman of London region, presided.

Harry Ward Bailey, II

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Harry Ward Bailey will take place at the Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, Mayfair, tomorrow, Tuesday, June 26, at 11 am.

Marriages

Sir Andrew Frank and Miss Z.A. Hassan
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Parish Church of Waltham St Lawrence, Berkshire, of Sir Andrew Frank, son of the late Sir Robert Frank and Lady Frank, of Waltham St Lawrence, to Miss Zoe Hassan, elder daughter of Mr S.A. Hassan, of Windsor, and of Mrs Pauline Hassan, of Maidenhead. The Rev Peter Radley officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Alexandra McCredie, Katherine Barstow and George Barstow. Mr Adam Stafford was best man.

A reception was held at Ruscombe End, Waltham St Lawrence, and the honeymoon will be spent in the Far East.

Mr P.J. Bain and Miss C. Willis
The marriage took place on Saturday, June 2, at St John the Baptist Church, Bournemouth, between Mr Philip John Bain, youngest son of Mr and Mrs David Bain, of Haddley House, Windsor, and Miss Clare Willis, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Norman Willis, of The Hob, Bournemouth.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Harriet Marsh and Sophia and Georgina Vaughan. Mr Christopher Francis was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride.

Mr S.M.R. Harding-Rolls and Miss L.M.R. Marsh
The marriage took place on June 16, at St Mary's Church, Bramshott, Hampshire, of Mr Simon Michael Reginald Harding-Rolls, son of Squadron Leader and Mrs Harding-Rolls, of Rockfield, Monmouth, and Miss Lucinda Mary Roll Marsh, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Brian Marsh, of Bramshott, Hampshire.

The bride was given in marriage by her father and was attended by Miss Harriet Marsh and Sophia and Georgina Vaughan. Mr Christopher Francis was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride.

Mr J. Jorgensen and Mrs T. Rogers
The marriage took place quietly in London, on Saturday, June 23, between Mr J. Jorgensen and Mrs T. Rogers.

Mr D.J. Plevin and Miss J.A. Lane
The marriage took place on Saturday, June 23, at All Saints Church, Claverley, Shropshire, between Mark McKenzie, son of Mr and Mrs Dennis Parrish, and Jennifer Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Lane.

Mr D.J. Plevin and Miss J.A. Lane
The marriage took place on Saturday, June 23, between Mr David Plevin, only son of Mr and Mrs W. Plevin, of Gravesend, Kent, and Miss Suzanne Halliday Hyde, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J.J. Hyde, of St James' Oaks, Gravesend. The Rev Canon Mundy officiated.

OBITUARIES

CHARLES CARRINGTON



Charles Edmund Carrington, MC, who wrote the authorised biography of Rudyard Kipling and was Professor of British Commonwealth Relations at Chatham House from 1954 to 1962, died aged 93 on June 21. He was born on April 21, 1897.

BORN in West Bromwich the son of a clergyman, Charles Carrington went to New Zealand with his family when he was five. He was educated at Christ's College, New Zealand, but left school in search of adventure on his 17th birthday and enlisted a few months later on the outbreak of the first world war. He was commissioned in 1915, fought on the Somme, served in Italy as well as France, and ended the war, still only 21, a captain in the Royal Warwickshire Regiment with an MC. He went on to Oxford the following year and spent two years at Christ Church, taking his BA in 1921, but did not think highly of the degree course at that time. His real education, he would often say later, came at Haileybury, where he was history master for seven years and "had to educate myself in order to keep ahead of the boys."

In 1929 he joined the Cambridge University Press where he became education manager, a post he held, except for a year in 1934, until 1954. He was proud to have "served as a soldier in both world wars from the first day to the last." On behalf of the Cambridge Press, he travelled widely in English-speaking countries,

building up his remarkable knowledge of Commonwealth personalities and institutions and writing on Commonwealth affairs. In 1954, he succeeded Nicholas Mansergh in the chair of Commonwealth Relations at the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House).

Carrington entered upon his duties there with enthusiasm; he believed passionately in the ideal of the Commonwealth as a unifying force in world affairs. He was frequently consulted on Commonwealth affairs by government departments and parliamentary committees. It accorded with his essentially romantic temperament to picture himself as a back-room student who

sought to influence policy without appearing in the limelight, but he broadcast regularly and spoke on Commonwealth affairs to a wide variety of audiences. He was often on the unfashionable side of the debate but even an audience which disagreed with him would warm to the energy and sincerity with which he defended positions that were, as he said himself, in essence Victorian.

He read widely all his life and had a strong sense of history, particularly of the Roman Empire. Wry and quirky in conversation, he was always ready to hold forth on such subjects as the benefits of imperial communication - whether Roman or British - and he was evidently deeply saddened by the progressive loosening of Commonwealth ties. Under the pen-name of Charles Edmund Carrington published in 1929 *A Subaltern's War* and in 1935 a book on T. E. Lawrence. Under his own name, a short *History of England* appeared in 1932. An *Exposition of Empire* (1947) and *The British Overseas* (1950).

Rudyard Kipling, *His Life and Work*, probably Carrington's most lasting work, was first published in 1955 and there were five editions in 1970 and 1978. The first authorized biography had failed to meet with the approval of Kipling's daughter, Mrs George Bambridge, and could not be published till after her death. Carrington

however she found sympathetic and approved of his work. "We belong to the same generation and share the same prejudices," Carrington observed. He well summed up his own approach when he remarked in the preface: "Every publication of Kipling's was an event in my life, though I could not in maturity give him the uncritical support I had given in youth; and when he died I judged, rightly, that an epoch had ended."

His book has remained a sure repository for facts and dates, a lucid framework on which others have built, and has outlived many more ephemeral and fanciful appraisals. There has been a steady growth of interest in Kipling's work and Carrington has been recognized for 30 years as the first authority on the subject. Among those who praised it on appearance were Graham Greene and Peter Quennell.

Carrington continued to write on Commonwealth subjects, notably *The Liquidation of the British Empire* (1965). His general historical writings are all clear and accurate and may perhaps come back into fashion. In 1978 he published *Kipling's Horace*, a labour of love on which he had been long engaged.

Carrington married in 1932 Cecil Grace MacGregor, the marriage being dissolved in 1954. He later married Maymie Cuthbert Robertson who died in 1983.

CEDRIC BELFRAGE



Cedric Belfrage, the British journalist who in 1955 was deported from the United States after appearing before the House Un-American Activities Committee of the McCarthy era, died on June 21 aged 85 in Cuernavaca, Mexico. He was born in London on November 8, 1904.

WHEN he arrived back in England Cedric Belfrage told a press conference that although the American authorities' nominal reason for deporting him was the allegation that he had been a Communist in 1937 and 1938, while living and working in the United States, he was "quite certain that the real reason" was that he had been editor of the *National Guardian*, the left-wing weekly. The authorities, he claimed, had wanted to make an attack on the press.

When Belfrage lost a lengthy legal fight against deportation as the first Briton to fall foul of the Un-American Activities Committee, questions were asked in Parliament by sympathetic left-wing MPs. Refusing, when cited by the committee in May

1953, to respond to questions about his personal beliefs and professional activities, Belfrage invoked the protection of the American Constitution. As he later put it: "I am not a Communist, but I have always maintained that I have a perfect right to be one if I so desire." In an angry exchange with one congressman on the committee who had asked: "Why are you in this country?" Belfrage replied: "I think as much of this country as you do."

Two immigration officers had called at the offices of the *National Guardian* with a warrant from the Attorney General in Washington and Belfrage then spent a month on Ellis Island before he obtained bail. While waiting he wrote an article, published by the *London New Chronicle*, arguing that he was defending the basic freedoms of the American people's basic freedoms against the damage done by the unscrupulous Republican senator from Wisconsin.

In December 1953 he was ordered deported and a New York federal court then rejected an appeal, but he fought the move until mid 1955.

Belfrage was barred entry into the US in 1960 because of his alleged communist associations. In 1973 he was granted a 30-day visa in order to attend the launch of his book, *The American Inquisition*, 1945-60, in which he settled old accounts, and to go on a lecture tour. More than 40 congressmen had prior to the visit made inquiries on his behalf. He first went to the US

when only 21, moving back and forth across the Atlantic before settling as editor of the *National Guardian* in 1948.

During the intervening years Belfrage had acted for a time as publicity agent for Sam Goldwyn and in the 1930s worked for both the *Daily Express* and the *Sunday Express* as a film or drama critic. Belfrage was described at the time as one of Beaverbrook's favourites among the bright young journalists on his staff.

His second world war service included a spell as a Shaf press officer under General Eisenhower and he helped set up an independent press in the then American occupation zone of Germany after 1945.

Belfrage continued writing and travelling after his return to Britain but decided in the 1960s to settle in Cuernavaca, then a favourite spot near Mexico City for those who supported leftwing causes.

He is survived by his wife, Mary, whom he married in 1960, and by three children.

JOHN GREENWOOD WILSON

Dr John Greenwood Wilson, an influential public health officer who promoted early campaigns for diphtheria immunisation and for breast screening against cancer, subsequently approved by the Ministry of Health, has died at the age of 92. He was born on July 27, 1897.

GREENWOOD Wilson (as he was known to his colleagues) was a former medical officer for the city and port of London, combining both posts for several years, and had sat on numerous government commissions. He had only been a few months as MOH for Dewsbury in Yorkshire in 1932 when there was a serious outbreak in the borough of diphtheria. He immediately started a public campaign of propaganda to persuade the reluctant parents of the day to permit their offspring to be immunised. This initially caused fierce controversy both in the town and was taken up by opponents and advocates further afield. Wilson won official backing for his efforts. After the publication of *Diphtheria, Immunisation Propaganda and Counter Propaganda* (1933), in which he set out as impartially as he could both sides of the question, his methods were officially adopted by the Ministry of Health. In a review of his book *The Lancet* of the day commented: "It is men like Dr Wilson who get things done in matters of public health."

In 1933 he was made MOH for the city and port of Cardiff and swiftly established a national and international

reputation as an authority on many public health matters.

Born at Woolwich, the son of the late Rev. Dr John Wilson, a well known Baptist minister, he was educated at Colfe's Grammar School and London University. During the 1914-18 War he served as a subaltern in the South Lancashire Regiment and as lieutenant and flying officer with the Royal Flying Corps in Macedonia and Egypt. He was wounded in the Salonika campaign.

Completing his medical studies after the war, Wilson went on to hold a number of staff appointments, including at the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children and the Manchester Fever Hospital, before he was made a district medical officer of health and school medical officer under the Lancashire county council.

In 1954 he was appointed MOH for the port of London and two years later of the City also, thus becoming the first holder of these merged offices. Here, as in Cardiff, he put much emphasis on preventive medicine. Among his schemes was the starting up, with St Bartholomew's Hospital, of a breast screening clinic against cancer, later adopted as an official model. Both in Cardiff and London he pushed for the fluoridisation of water supplies and cleaner food. He was the editor of a new edition of *Porter and Fenton's Public Health Law in Question and Answer* in 1951.

He is survived by one son and two daughters by a first marriage and by one daughter of a second.

WILL INGWERSEN

Will Alfred Theodore Ingwersen, the alpine-plant nurseryman and an authority on rock-garden plants, of East Grinstead, died aged 85, on June 14. He was born on May 7, 1905.

WILL Ingwersen was adept at disseminating his vast knowledge of alpine and other plants. Not only did he lecture in Britain and the United States, but he was also a talented and prolific writer. He contributed to gardening magazines, including *Gardeners' Chronicle* when it was a plantman's magazine (now *Horticulture Week*) and wrote many books, most notably *Manual of Alpine Plants*, the alpine-grower's "Bible" published in 1978, which celebrated 50 years of his dedication to such plants. His other books included a monograph on *Dianthus*, *Classic Garden Plants and Alpine and Rock Garden Plants*.

He also travelled widely and made many expeditions to mountainous regions of the world collecting alpine plants to introduce into cultivation.

As an internationally-regarded authority on gardening, Ingwersen was commissioned just prior to the Iranian revolution to design and construct an extensive rock garden in the desert botanic garden near Tehran, Iran, then being made by the Shah. With a large team of workers, he used rock from the nearby mountains to construct what is possibly the largest rock garden in the world.

At 14 Ingwersen began a gardening apprenticeship on his father's nursery, then at Stevenage, Hertfordshire. His father, Walter, also a great authority on alpine plants, was the creator of the Birch Farm Nursery, Gravetye, near East Grinstead. Will was managing director of the nursery for many years and latterly a consultant. From a child he attended the Chelsea Flower Show with his father, who was an exhibitor, and during his long life missed only two or three of more than 70 shows.

He is survived by his wife, Kay, and one daughter.

Emma Klein

Jewish success story burdened by residual antagonism of history

IN THE introduction to his book *The Jews of England*, Rabbi Jonathan Romain remarks that "nowadays, Anglo-Jewry is regarded as one of the success stories of modern Jewish history". This claim is preceded with a reminder of the elegy recited by continental Jews in the Middle Ages for the martyrs of the Clifford's Tower massacre at York in 1190, which was commemorated in March by an historical seminar in which both Jews and Christians participated. The elegy still forms part of the liturgy when observant Jews mourn the destruction of the temples and other tragedies in Jewish history.

The nether side of this intriguing juxtaposition is reinforced by the anniversary later this year of the mass expulsion of the Jews from England in 1290, a notorious "first" frequently to be repeated elsewhere in Europe. In the course of the two and a quarter centuries of their sojourn in this country between the Norman Conquest and the expulsion, the Jews of medieval England also enjoyed the dubious distinction of being the victims of the original "blood libel", when Jews were accused of murdering a Christian child for ritual purposes.

While it may be tempting to rationalise the seemingly contradictory faces of the same host country in terms of "darkness" and "enlightenment", chronology and "progress" have not always gone hand in hand. This is evident in the anti-Semitic excesses which have erupted in Europe throughout our century, not least in areas where Jewish communities had once basked in a "Golden Age".

Indeed, despite the litany of atrocities which left their imprint on the history of medieval Anglo-Jewry, the picture was not all black. At the outset, Jews were fairly prosperous and often engaged in friendly relations with their

Christian neighbours. As late as 1286, only four years before the expulsion, Christians defied the Bishop of Hereford's ban and attended a Jewish wedding. In this seemingly innocuous incident may lie a less than familiar key to the rise of anti-Judaic hostility, long impugned by conventional wisdom to the "Christ-killer" accusation. It can be argued that the lifestyle led by Jews, punctuated by long-established festivals and customs and imbued with a deep sense of community, held many attractions for their gentile fellow citizens. Friendly debate between Jews and clerics, with each party respecting the other's beliefs, were also not uncommon.

The forging of the perennial Jewish role of "outsider" may, paradoxically, have resulted from Jews being perceived as "insiders", the ones most secure in their own tradition. Forced out of their various occupations and into the role of moneylenders, the Jews were convenient as "whipping boys" to stir up patriotism during times of crisis such as the Crusades; assailed financially by the Crown and singled out for persecution by an increasingly hostile church, they were reduced to a condition in which they could no longer be of profit to the king.

It was then, in 1290, that Edward I decided to expel them from England, with the added motivation of pleasing the church.

In drama, spoken stories and the visual arts, Jews were portrayed as heathens and Christ-killers. Even Chaucer was not exempt from this; attractive contemporary literary theories exonerating "the poet" from the crude anti-Semitism of his supposedly "thick" priors were challenged by a medieval scholar at the York commemoration as "a travesty of history". Only *Piers Plowman* stands out as an exception, by

using the Jew, who would never let another Jew go begging, as the model on which Christians should base their behaviour towards their fellows.

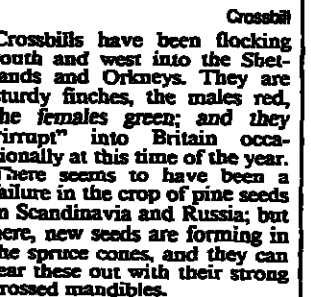
It should be remembered that much of the literary and artistic output vilifying the Jew was produced during the last-and-a-half centuries when England was virtually "Judenrein" (purged of Jews). This period is important for another reason: there was no model in England of the ubiquitous "ghetto Jew" for those Jews who returned during the Protectorate to emulate. Nevertheless, if absent in the flesh, Jews were ever present conceptually as fixed stereotypes or "bogeymen", invaluable as a tool of instruction in religious teaching; as a consensus of scholars at the York commemoration concluded, "if the Jews had not existed, it would have been necessary to invent them".

The re-enactment of *The Croxson Play of the Sacraments* was, perhaps, the most revelatory feature of the York commemoration. In this drama, dated circa 1384, a Jewish merchant colludes with an avaricious Christian merchant - a suitable forerunner of the greedy "Thatcher" - so despoiled of clergy today - to steal the Host so that he and his co-religionists might prove it was not the body of Christ. Characteristically, the Jew, as "desecrator of the Host", was needed to reinforce orthodox church doctrine on Transubstantiation at a time when "heretical" claims that the wafer was merely symbolic were gaining popularity. Triumphalism is concretised in the conversion process at the end of the play, after the figure of Christ, arising from the furnace into which the Host has been thrown, convinces the Jews of their fatal error. It was an experience I, personally, found somewhat

discomfiting. Almost three centuries later, was the Jewish commercial acumen which facilitated their return under Cromwell. While it may be over-simplistic to cite the "Protestant work ethic" as instrumental in their relatively smooth acclimatisation into English society, this factor cannot be disregarded. Content with social and economic rights denied many of their fellows in Europe, the Jews were slow to press for political emancipation. Once this was granted in 1858, the parliamentary sphere was another in which they gained prominence. In addition, further waves of Jewish immigration from the pogroms of eastern Europe at the turn of the century and, later, from the Nazi terror, were absorbed into the Anglo-Jewish spectrum.

So, with the proviso that the period since the return still falls short of the period of banishment, can one speak of a "success story" as far as contemporary Anglo-Jewry is concerned? Certainly the ability to adapt to the host country, shared by other non-ghettoised Western Jews, may have stood Anglo-Jews in good stead externally, though at times at the cost of their integrity as Jews, both as individuals and as a community. There remains, however, the residual, almost unconscious antagonism felt towards Jews by ostensibly well-meaning Christians who have absorbed, only intellectually, the corrective teachings of the contemporary churches but who remain, at the deepest level, burdened by centuries of church-induced hostility.

Happily, there are also Christians today who have made the emotional transition necessary to feel at one with their Jewish fellows. It is through them, and through those Jews who come forward, as Jews, to meet them, that the real "success" of Anglo-Jewry can be measured.



Crossbills have been flocking south and west into the Shetlands and Orkneys. They are sturdy fitches, the males red, the females green; and they "jumpy" into Bush occasionally at this time of the year. There seems to have been a failure in the crop of pine seeds in Scandinavia and Russia; but here, new seeds are forming in the spruce cones, and they can tear these out with their strong crossed mandibles.

Along the Scottish coasts, eider ducks are leading their chicks down to the sea from their downy nests among the rocks; while puffins are flying in with sand-cells to feed their young in their burrows.

Many spring flowers opened early this year, but the cool weather in early June has kept the later summer flowers to their normal timetable. Last year the rose-bay willow-herb flowered exceptionally early, in the second week of June; this year, it is just coming out, at about the usual time. The time trees are heavy with scented blossoms; a strong, sweet smell of new flowers comes from the privet hedges. In grassy places, small head butterflies, with their bright orange underwings, are laying eggs; some of their offspring will emerge to join them, in the autumn.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr F.A. Acland and Dr C.J. Masterman
The engagement is announced between Harry Alexander, son of Mr and Mrs David Acland, of The Manor, Notgrove, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, and Catherine Juliet, daughter of Commander Richard Masterman, RNR, and Mrs Masterman, of Thorough House, Sutcombe, Holworthy, Devon.

Mr C.R.W. Barkshire and Miss H.K. Tusa
The engagement is announced between Charles, eldest son of Colonel John Barkshire, of Ticehurst, Sussex, and Mrs Margaret Barkshire, of Chiddingfold, Sussex, and Helen, daughter of Mr and Mrs George Tusa, of Winchester, Hampshire.

Mr P.S.A. Estinger and Miss C. Jules-Laferrere
The engagement is announced between Pablo, younger son of Mr and Mrs Gerry Estinger, of Uxbridge, Middlesex, and Christine, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Paul Jules-Laferrere, of Lyon, France.

Mr P. Coleman Kermanshabchi and Miss H.M. Ekrenstahle
The engagement is announced between Paul, eldest son of Mr and Mrs R. Kermanshabchi, of Highgate, London, and Helen, daughter of Mr and Mrs Hans Ekrenstahle, of Göteborg, Sweden.

Dr M. Dunstan and Dr C. Sumption
The engagement is announced between Maurice, younger son of Dr and Mrs Dunstan, of Welwyn Garden City, London, and Catherine, only daughter of Dr and Mrs J. Sumption, of Radly, Cardiff.

Mr W.E.J. Grant and The Hon. Caroline Goschen
The engagement is announced between William, eldest son of Mr and Mrs M.A. Grant, of Campden Hill Square, London, and Caroline, daughter of the late Viscount Goschen and of the Viscountess Goschen, of Crowborough, Berkshire.

Mr G.B. Stubbs and Miss P.J. Bishop
The engagement is announced between Geoffrey, son of Mr and Mrs Arthur Stubbs, of Tauranga, New Zealand, and Pamela Jane, daughter of Mr David Arnold, of Weston-Super-Mare, and Mrs Angela Bishop, of Cold Ash, Newbury.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS & PERSONAL

BIRTHS

CLARK - On June 20th, at RSH, Reading, to Debra and Andrew, a son, James Andrew Charles, weighing 6lb 8oz, a brother for Rebecca.

CLIVE - On June 21st, at RSH, Reading, to Janet (nee Kessler) and Robert, a son, Dylan Robert Kessler.

DEAN - On June 18th, to Debra and Robert, a son, Andrew Robert Dean, a brother for Thomas James Dean.

HADDINGTON - On June 16th, to the Earl and Countess of Haddington, a daughter, Lady Alexandra.

JONES - On June 16th 1990, to Eleanor (nee Harro) and Robert, a son, Alexander Laurence Jones, a brother for Edward and Henry.

LEWIS - On June 14th, at the Portland Hospital, to Anne-Marie (nee Barclay), a son, William Oscar, a brother for Eleanor and Robert.

MOORE - On June 14th, at the Portland Hospital, to Alison and Christopher, a daughter, Anna Sophie.

MAIR - On June 22nd, at Alton, to a son, Oliver Raymond Cartier, a brother for Eleanor and Robert.

MORTON-ROOPER - On June 19th, at St Thomas's Hospital, to a son, William Oscar, a brother for Eleanor and Robert.

OGLETHORPE - On June 16th, to a son, Christopher Matthew, a brother for Eleanor and Robert.

THOMPSON - On June 16th, at the Portland Hospital, to a son, William Oscar, a brother for Eleanor and Robert.

TIDAL-CARROLL-WOODLEY - On June 19th, at the Portland Hospital, to a son, William Oscar, a brother for Eleanor and Robert.

WILSON - On June 16th, at the Portland Hospital, to a son, William Oscar, a brother for Eleanor and Robert.

YOUNG - On June 16th, at the Portland Hospital, to a son, William Oscar, a brother for Eleanor and Robert.

DEATHS

ALBERT - On June 22nd, at home, to a son, William Oscar, a brother for Eleanor and Robert.

BARKER - On June 21st, at home, to a son, William Oscar, a brother for Eleanor and Robert.

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MEMORIAL SERVICES

BRIDGMAN - On June 22nd, at home, to a son, William Oscar, a brother for Eleanor and Robert.

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BIRTHDAYS

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WANTED

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FOR SALE

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RENTALS

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OVERSEAS TRAVEL

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U.K. HOLIDAYS

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ON THIS DAY

Thirty years ago relations between East and West Germany were anything but cordial. For a long time western newspapers, including the Times, into the Russian zone, a short time later were sent to five and a half years forced labour by an East German court.

ISOLATING EAST GERMANY

From Our Own Correspondent
BERLIN, June 24
Hardly a day passes without some new move by the East German authorities in their efforts to convert the zonal border into a national frontier, and to border it against Western "intruders". To-day the Ministry of the Interior, without warning, closed the three offices in East Berlin, at which passes were obtainable by people of the Western sectors for local journeys into the Russian zone.

Many of these West Berliners have weekend cottages or gardens among the wood and lakes east of Berlin, and until the new frontier regulations were imposed without undue difficulty. The number of passes issued at the beginning of the year to a group of one of the offices today a group of people were issued the only passes which they obtained was a statement that new regulations would be issued in a few days.

EAST BERLIN NEXT

It is the opinion of competent judges, however, that the next move of the East German Government will be to isolate even further, across the Russian zone, the still able to move freely and so have ready access to the allied sectors. Up to 300 new arrivals a day are still appearing at the centres of various refugee organizations in West Berlin.

Herr Friedemann, head of the "free lawyers", who are usually well informed on developments in East Germany, said today that secret orders had been sent to the transport firms for the preparation of a pool of buses and lorries that could be sent at short notice to railway stations on the fringe of the Western sectors and take off passengers bound for other points of the Russian zone. In this way, presumably, they would by-pass the Western sectors, as had already happened in other respects, and it is reported that the director of the S-Bahn, the overhauled railway, which is controlled from the East, has been ordered to construct a loopline around the Western network. Everything points to a far tighter control of access to the Soviet sector from West Berlin.

SAVAGE SENTENCES

Something of the purpose behind these elaborate measures may be discerned in the savage sentences of five and a half years' forced labour inflicted the other day by an East German court on an 18-year-old youth, Heinz Heising, for "amalgamating" Western newspapers, including two copies of *The Times*, into the Russian zone. He had obtained the papers during occasional visits to West Berlin, and although no specific law exists against the acquisition of Western newspapers, he was charged with "spreading hatred". The facts in this case are vouched for by the information office of Herr Friedemann, and are certainly in keeping with an even stiffer sentence - 10 years' forced labour - recently passed

Fewer strings to their bows?

The London Schools Symphony Orchestra has escaped the threat of mergers hanging over other music bodies. George Hill reports

Nine years ago a van load of violins was delivered to Eleanor Palmer Primary School in north London, and handed out to the 30 seven and eight-year-olds in class three, regardless of any musical talent or lack of it. Parents collecting their children after school soon became used to the sight of their butter-fingered offspring standing in rows in the school hall, wielding their dainty instruments in unison with growing skill.

When a smaller consignment of cellos was delivered to the school a few weeks later, they were distributed on the pragmatic basis that they should go to children strong enough to carry such heavy instruments. One of these hefty kids was my daughter Amelia. So, by chance, she started on a route that has taken her to the cello section of the London Schools Symphony Orchestra (LSSO), best known of the many groups and courses run in inner London by the Centre for Young Musicians.

I have seen how much fulfilment the centre's work brings to its hundreds of participants. Many former pupils from class three have developed an enduring interest in music. Four are now members of the LSSO.

Instrumental music teaching has been one of Britain's undoubted cultural successes. The LSSO is perhaps its foremost showcase. Former members of the LSSO are to be found in most of this country's leading professional orchestras.

But the LSSO has faced an uncertain future during the past two years, as have the other activities of the centre, which range from a recorder ensemble to a steel band, and involve almost a thousand young people. Many of them, like my daughter, had their first grounding as musicians in the centre's Tower Hamlets project, which operates in Tower Hamlets and three other inner London boroughs.

The centre was set up in 1971 by the Inner London Education Authority (ILEA). When the government decided two years ago to wind up ILEA, ministers made it plain that they recognised the excellence of the centre's work and wanted to preserve it. That depended on finding a way. At

first, there seemed a danger that the boroughs that were to take responsibility for the centre might bicker their way out of effective co-operation. As tax-capped boroughs scanned their education budgets for cuts, an urgent search for sponsorship started.

In the arts, there are always more applicants for sponsorship than beneficiaries ready to put a hand in their pockets. The search was made harder this year when Lloyds Bank, for 14 years the main sponsor of the National Youth Orchestra, ended the relationship. This set the London orchestra in competition with the senior orchestra, whose members include students up to the age of 20, as well as schoolchildren.

Today, Angela Rumbold, the education minister, will announce that the full cost of the orchestra for at least the next three years is to be met by London Electricity. The expectation is that the link will become an enduring one. The company has offered £50,000 a year, which will cover the costs, overheads and publicity of the LSSO itself.

For London Electricity, looking for a new image as it takes the plunge into the private sector, the sponsorship fits like a glove. Angela Austin, the company's corporate relations manager, says: "It is very London, and that is what we are. It looks towards the future, and cannot be accused of being elitist. Any kid who has talent can join."

The boroughs have sunk their political differences to form a consortium to control the centre, and a foundation for young musicians has been formed and is being registered as a charity.

The centre's inner London activities cost £800,000 a year, including provision for improving the service. The boroughs are to pay tuition fees to the centre for pupils from their areas, amounting to £450,000 a year. In future, central government will contribute £100,000 a year through the foundation to meet staff costs. This leaves a £250,000-a-year gap to be filled by other sources.

Linden Andrew, the administrative director of the National Youth Orchestra, says she is glad their rivals have found a backer. "We do not look at ourselves as in cutthroat competition with



In time: a Centre for Young Musicians rehearsal at Christ Church in Spitalfields, east London

them," she says. "London children need an orchestra as good as their talents deserve."

For the LSSO, the news means a happy end to uncertainty. For London's other centrally provided musical services, the LSSO's success is an encouraging precedent. Only last week, the Polytechnics and Colleges Funding Council said the Royal Academy of Music and its traditional rival the Royal College of Music would have to merge or seek private sponsorship to avoid cuts in their funding.

But many music teachers in London remain acutely concerned about areas of provision that have less glamour, but may be just as important to the long-term health of music. The basics of musical education, along with teaching that was provided through the centre but not across the whole of inner London, have been delegated to the boroughs, whose non-statutory services are vulnerable

to spending limits. Sheila Nelson, the chief teacher in the Tower Hamlets project, which operates at Eleanor Palmer and 12 other primary schools, involving about 800 children a time, says: "If grassroots teaching is not safeguarded, the improvements over the years in the standard of string playing will go into reverse." Other teachers feel a special concern for the Tower Hamlets project.

John Shayer, head of strings teaching for Bedfordshire, says: "Sheila Nelson's method, with teams of teachers in charge of large groups, is an exceptionally effective way of producing resourceful music teachers. The really talented kids tend to emerge at random. It is only by making training available to thousands that you will find the scores who will develop into first-class performers."

Professor Keith Swanwick, of the University of London, who published a study of the Tower Hamlets project this year, emphasises its value for teacher training, which he fears may be under threat. "London schools," he says, "like those in the rest of the country, will soon be taking a greater responsibility for their budgets, with the advent of local management of schools. There is a danger that the training of music and other specialist teachers will suffer because individual schools will have no incentive to take it on."

Any parent who remembers a horde of intent miniature Menuhins, buzzing like bees somewhere in the vicinity of the correct note, and has seen them transform themselves into expert amateur musicians, must hope that private sponsorship or public funding will ensure the grass roots of music teaching continue to thrive.

CAMPUS

Chance to acquire a world-wide outlook

British schools are dipping their toes in the waters of the International Baccalaureate

On a recent visit to Henley College in Oxfordshire, Michael Heseltine, the former cabinet minister, said the British education system was "medieval" and way behind those of most European countries. One problem is that Britain, unlike the rest of Europe, allows 16-year-olds to narrow their subjects to two, three or four A-levels.

Now a few schools are offering the International Baccalaureate, or IB, as an alternative. The course will be available at Henley College from September. The first year of IB students will graduate from college in 1992.

The IB was developed to suit children who would live in one or more countries other than their own, between the ages of 16 and 18, attending international schools. This enabled them to continue a course while studying in different countries and gain a qualification that would be recognised in their own country. But the IB was also taken up by state schools, particularly in The Netherlands, Norway and the United States. In Britain, its popularity is increasing. It has been taught at Ingeston, an Essex comprehensive, for ten years. Robert Blackburn, the International Baccalaureate's deputy director-general, says that when it was introduced 20 years ago, nobody expected it would be taken up in comprehensive schools.

IB students keep their career options open by following a broad course of six subjects. They are: mathematics, English (or the pupil's first language), which includes the study of world literature, a foreign language, a study of man in society, such as history, geography or economics, a science and art, music or a second subject from one of the above groups. Three of these subjects must be taken at a higher level, roughly the standard of A-levels, and three at a subsidiary, less demanding, level. A weak result in one subject may be balanced by a stronger result in another. In addition, everyone must follow a theory of knowledge course, which is not examined.

Students who choose the IB as their sixth-form course will need a good all-round performance at GCSE and high motivation — the IB is hard work. They will also

have to organise their individual study time to fit in all six subjects, plus creativity, action and service (CAS), which is an area of the IB that has to be fulfilled but is not marked. Several activities must be undertaken during the two years — these could be as diverse as community service, work for Amnesty International, sport, music or drama. All students at Henley College can participate in a wide variety of activities.

There is also a significant oral component in the IB, unlike in A-levels, particularly for English and history. IB students learn to work independently as well as in class. They must research and write an extended essay on a topic of their choice. Experience in this kind of personal research is extremely valuable at university.

Students with an IB diploma



can gain entrance to universities and other forms of higher education in 54 countries, from Argentina to Yemen. According to Judith O'Shea, Ingeston School's IB co-ordinator, almost all pupils who take the diploma go on to higher education.

The IB is not intended to replace A-levels, but to complement them and other courses, such as the Business and Technicals Education Council (BTEC). IB students will not be an élite group — they will be integrated with the college's other 1,400 students as much as possible. The IB is not only for the most able students. Five Cs at GCSE are the requirement, possibly B for subjects to be taken at higher level, but these grades are flexible and applicants are considered individually.

SARAH HAINES

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An application form and further details are available from Personnel Services, Nottingham Polytechnic, Burton Street, Nottingham NG1 4BU. Tel. (0602) 418418 ext. 2659. Please quote Post No. HO299.

Closing date 9th July 1990.

Nottingham Polytechnic

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

NUFFIELD PROFESSORSHIP OF ANAESTHETICS

The electors intend to proceed to an election to the Nuffield Professorship of Anaesthetics, which falls vacant on 1 October 1991 upon the retirement of Professor M.K. Sykes. The stipend of the professorship is currently £41,025.

NUFFIELD PROFESSORSHIP OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY

The electors intend to proceed to an election to the Nuffield Professorship of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, which falls vacant on 1 October 1990, upon the retirement of Sir Alexander Turnbull. The stipend of the professorship is currently £41,025.

For both posts applications (ten copies), naming three referees, should be received not later than 20 August 1990 by the Registrar, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford, OX1 2JD, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

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Applications, in duplicate, including CV, should be sent to The Staffing Department, University of Southampton, University of Southampton, 909 9th, Southampton, SO9 5NH, including the names and addresses of two referees, to arrive no later than 9 July 1990. Please quote reference number R/414.

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EDUCATION

A jewel in the community?

As British industry, its schools and colleges try to defend accusations of failing to provide young people with proper training for work, one college at least can claim it is in the forefront of change.

Sandwell College in the West Midlands is in a town once considered to be in the heart of the workshop of England but now hit by the decline of heavy industry. Yet manufacturing jobs in the area still account for half the employment.

Sandwell's principal, Douglas Keith, says: "The school used to lack formal links with industry. Now we have set them up at every level. I have also shown where our heart lies. We make no excuses for being part of the enterprise culture. The future of colleges of further education lies in being part of wealth creation."

These are sentiments that would please John MacGregor, the education secretary, who returned this month from a three-day fact-finding tour of West Germany, a country with an enviable record of training for 16- to 19-year-olds. Mr MacGregor accepts that it is not possible to transplant a system from one country to another, and that British training has shown progress, but he is impressed by the commitment and investment West German industry gives to training alongside education in a vocational college.

Nevertheless, for some colleges, some problems are beyond their control. Demographics is one of them. The falling numbers of 16- to 19-year-olds have hit educational rolls in Britain, but Sandwell has raised its student population from 16,000 to 23,000 in the past four years - an impressive achievement.

Only a third of Sandwell's students comprise school-leavers aged between 16 and 19. Mr Keith says: "We counsel these students with integrity. We do not tell them to go into an A-level course if we know full well that they will end up with poor results and something of a dead end."

"It is important we motivate, increase students' employability and give them some

A college of further education in the West Midlands believes its future lies in being part of wealth creation,

Hugh Thompson reports

street sense. All these courses involve aspects of work experience."

Such has been the success of the Higher National Diploma (HND) that some Sandwell students from a variety of courses have taken on degree students in national competitions and beaten them. Forty per cent of Britain's schoolchildren now reject further or higher education, which makes the new marketing drive from the Business and Technicians Education Council (BTEC) welcome.

Sandwell has set up its own marketing department, which sells itself not only to schools and parents but also to employers. The college, with the most up-to-date database of 18,000 companies in the West Midlands, uses highly targeted mail shots as a marketing tool.

Roy Mills, the industrial liaison executive at the college, says: "This area is full of small companies desperate for marketing and financial training. This we are providing. They are also aware that they must improve their quality control and productivity by upgrading the skills of their work-force, and this, too, we provide."

"In future, more of the work-force will be women returnees who will need training. In many ways, we have to be ahead of the game. We were providing computer-aided design courses long before the bulk of companies near here realised that was the way things were going. It is important that we get local business into the college for face-to-face sessions. We cannot afford to



Designing the future: Daryl Seivewright in the computer-aided design department

have nice ideas. We need ideas that make businesses in the area more profitable." As in West Germany, where industry is strongly involved in the running of vocational courses, companies using Sandwell have a big say in how the college runs courses to meet their needs.

Sometimes the struggle of living on a £2,500-a-year grant becomes too much and the students give in to offers from business to leave early to start work. At the end of their courses, HND business studies students can choose from three jobs offered to every 100 students.

Enrolments for the two-year higher diploma course in business studies have doubled in the past four years.

Employed mature students, who make up two-thirds of Sandwell classes, have tremendous motivation because they want to boost their employment skills. School-leavers, deemed failures on the usual education route, have grasped their second opportunity and do not want to waste it.

As the number of school-leavers declines, the relative lack of qualifications of British youngsters becomes more acute. About 40 per cent of school-leavers reject further or

higher education. Of course, many are picked up later by colleges such as Sandwell, where the average age of students is between 24 and 26.

Last year 217,000 people began BTEC First, National and Higher National courses. Of those without any school qualifications who went in for and completed the first diploma course, 21 per cent entered employment related to their course of study and 58 per cent went on to further or higher education.

In other words, they either became better trained workers or went into third-level education. That means more than 12,000 people who had been branded failures at school and who might otherwise have been lost to the system stayed in higher education.

Mr Keith says: "A vital part of the process is upgrading skills on all levels. Local businesses have been vocal in their support of our cause. Sandwell College works and has a reputation in the area which not only schools but polytechnics envy."

"I believe we are the best further-education college in the country, a jewel in the community."

Helping in the east

BRITISH TEACHERS and expertise are in high demand in Eastern Europe. Ian Vrasmas, Romania's Inspector responsible for setting up a training scheme for teachers in special schools, is seeking help from Mark Roberts, headmaster of the Rectory Paddock School, Orpington, Kent.

The men met at a World Health Organisation conference in 1983. Mr Roberts said: "He is spending some time with us to get ideas for new schemes in Romania. Under the old regime, mentally handicapped children were shut away and their existence was not even acknowledged."

Commerce and industry also have a part to play in helping the new democracies. The Price Waterhouse Open Learning Centre opens in Warsaw today. It will provide courses in English language, business English, sales and marketing, banking and finance, management and work skills, including the use of personal computers.

Powell post

DR BRYAN Powell, secretary of the Wales advisory board for local authority higher education since 1982, has been appointed director of the Open University in Wales, to succeed Dr Harford Williams.

Learning leisure

THE IMPORTANCE of the service industries in the United Kingdom is highlighted by the increase in courses linked with leisure and travel. Bedford College has joined Nene College in Northampton, for example, to launch the region's first postgraduate diploma course in leisure management.

The course will offer options in sport and physical recreation, the countryside, arts and entertainment. Tourism will be introduced next year and a master of arts degree is planned for September 1992.

Cliff Dedyński, a senior lecturer at Nene and the course leader, said: "The industry is a considerable growth area with more than 115,000 new jobs on offer each year. The emphasis on value for money means that leisure managers need to be better trained."

Recruits for similar courses may be GCSE students taking

Winners

THE WINNER of the £150,000 Jerwood award for educational achievement will be announced on July 24 from one of the five candidates on the shortlist selected from 368 nominations.

They are the Lillian Baylis comprehensive school, Lambeth; Halesworth middle school, Suffolk; Susan Humphries, headmistress of Coombes county infants' school, Arborfield, Reading; Jessie Reid, from East Lothian, an expert in teaching children to read and a former lecturer at Edinburgh University; and Somerset, the Somerset education and cultural committee, Taunton.

Fashion entry

A THREE-YEAR £1 million fashion competition has been announced by Lloyds Bank following its first competition last year. This September, the fashion challenge has been extended to three age categories for young people aged between 11 and 18 to design for a celebrity from either music, television, politics, royalty or sport. Entry forms will be available from all 25,000 branches of the bank.

Careers fair

DIRECTIONS, the biggest higher education and careers fair in Britain, opens in London at the end of this week. Sponsored by The Times and The Sunday Times, the fair will feature leading universities and employers, who will give advice to school-leavers, sixth-formers and students.

Alongside the main exhibits there will be a series of careers seminars and a chance to use the careers advice provided by Capital Radio, one of the independent London radio stations. On The Times and The Sunday Times stand, Caren Keating, the TV presenter, will interview leaders of industry and the professions seeking their advice on how to choose a career.

The fair at the Grand Hall, Olympia, will be open from 10am to 5pm on Thursday and Friday and until 4pm on Saturday. Admission is free.

DAVID TYTLER



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THE TIMES EDUCATION COURSES REVIEW

The Education Courses Review in The Times and The Sunday Times is the proven course filler. This feature brings together Universities, Polytechnics, Further Education Colleges and Specialist Schools with students, parents, teachers and career officers. Those with courses to fill and those seeking courses turn to the pages that speak with authority.

The Education Courses Review will be published on the following dates:

The Sunday Times August 19, 26
September 2, 9
The Times August 20, 27
September 3, 10

To reserve space or further information contact the Education team on 071-481 1066

THE SUNDAY TIMES

POSTS

Continued on page 32

ADT College

new horizons in education

It is proposed to establish a new City Technology College, to be known as ADT College, to be located in Wandsworth, London SW18. The Secretary of State for Education and Science is currently consulting local authorities and other interested parties on this proposal and if he decides to proceed the College will open to pupils in September 1991.

This independent College will offer free education for 1,000 students from the ages of 11-18 on a 5-term, 35-hour week format. The business management of the College will be administered by a Trust, ADT/Wandsworth CTC Ltd, which is a registered charity.

Applications are invited for:

Principal

To be responsible for the overall academic and teaching resources of the College with a strong bias to Science, Technology and Modern Languages. The Principal will chair the Academic Board of 7 Directors. The College will be equipped with excellent modern facilities and the Principal will need a wide

appreciation of technology and design-based teaching to enable the College to incorporate the latest learning techniques into all areas of the curriculum. Subject to the Secretary of State's decision the appointment will be made with effect from January 1991.

Directors

Seven Directors are to be appointed by April 1991, subject to the Secretary of State's decision. They will be directly accountable to the Principal, one for each of the following subject areas:

- English
- Humanities and Business Studies (including Geography, History, Economics, Business and Industrial Studies)
- Mathematics
- Modern Languages
- Personal Development (including PE, Physical, Creative and Expressive Arts)
- Science
- Technology and Design

Administrative and Finance Officer

To be responsible to the Trust for the sound financial, administrative and bursarial management of the College and to maintain close links with the Department of Education and Science, the London Borough

of Wandsworth and the private sector. Applicants should ideally hold a professional accountancy qualification.

Salary and fringe benefits, to include a car and private medical care, will be sufficient to attract the right persons to these appointments. Renewable and negotiable fixed term contracts will be available.

Applications will be welcome from individuals with appropriate experience and qualifications from Secondary, Further and University education, industry, commerce and the public sector.

Comprehensive CVs detailing not only career to date and remuneration levels, but how candidates see their experience equipping them to meet the demands of this major new educational foundation, should be sent to the Chief Executive, ADT/Wandsworth CTC Ltd, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London W1X 5DH, by Thursday 12 July 1990.

Interviews for the Principal's post will be held during July and early August and the other posts from September to November 1990. Applicants selected for the initial discussion will receive comprehensive details of the College and the appointments.

Guilty until proven innocent

William Greaves reports on the 'national disgrace' of suspended medical doctors

As far as the outside world is concerned, the struck-off doctor and the suspended doctor are separated only by degree. To the outsider, it must seem that both must surely be guilty of serious misconduct — either of a medical or moral nature — in order for them to be prevented from practising their healing skills.

Yet there is powerful evidence to suggest that an alarming number of National Health Service doctors are being suspended on full pay — at the taxpayers' expense — when many of them are accused, often wrongly, of only administrative offences.

If they had committed any serious breach of professional conduct they would automatically come before the General Medical Council and, if found guilty, be struck off. Significantly, suspended doctors are seldom, if ever, deemed to have done anything worthy of the GMC's attention, and it is estimated that only about 30 per cent of those suspended ever get the chance to clear their name at an independent enquiry.

According to a report, "Suspensions: A Blot on the NHS", published earlier this year by an investigative team commissioned by the Society of Clinical Psychologists, an estimated nine or 10 suspensions each year cost the country a total of £4 million.

However, far from being abashed by the report's suggestions that such rough justice has reached the proportions of a national scandal, the Department of Health has responded by issuing a new directive to regional, district and special health authorities, promising reimbursement out of the public purse to anyone who makes charges against an NHS doctor and is subsequently and successfully sued for damages.

The paragraph, contained in the department's Health Circular No HC (90) 9, is unambiguously phrased: "... If proceedings are brought which establish that the defendant (the original informant) have acted in accordance with the recommended procedure, in good faith and with reasonable care, the authority should meet the cost of their defence and of any damages or costs ordered to be paid in those proceedings."

"What this is, in effect, is a licence to anyone to make statements in an atmosphere of professional rivalry," says Dr Harry Jacobs, the author of the report and convenor of the study group. "Without even knowing what is going on, a doctor can come under suspicion without the regional health authority having to specify those suspicions — or their source — for months or even years."

The study group believes that between 60 and 80 senior hospital

doctors have either been suspended or placed under disciplinary pressure in the past five to six years. Among the cases which have dragged on for years, two have cost the nation an estimated £4 million between them: and a third, still unresolved, has so far clocked up a bill approaching £1 million.

There is substantial regional variation in suspensions. A doctor in the Trent region is five times more likely to be suspended than one practising in the Oxford area. And, throughout the country, practitioners are four times more often suspended than community physicians.

As an associate specialist at the Regional Transfusion centre at Brentwood, Essex, Dr Sanjoy Roy-Chowdhury ran blood donor clinics in Essex, the City of London and Middlesex for 12 years from 1964. Then, in 1976, he became a member of the British Medical Association's North East Thames regional committee for hospital medical services.

"Gradually, from the time I was appointed, my working life became unbelievably difficult. My clinics would always be over-full of blood

donors and, without my knowledge, complaints were generated."

Then in February 1980 came the written instruction that doctors should "cap" used local anaesthetic needles before disposing of them, about

which Dr Roy-Chowdhury says he immediately protested (he felt that replacing the guard put him at risk of accidental infection), but with which he later, reluctantly, agreed to comply.

After a further 14 months of mounting acrimony, Dr Roy-Chowdhury was notified of his immediate suspension from duty. The reason given was several alleged letters of complaint from patients — letters which, according to Dr Roy-Chowdhury, the regional authority failed to produce.

When his disciplinary hearing was held, however, he was "charged" on four counts: failure to cap needles, writing a "reprehensible" letter, not answering patients' complaints (which he says he had not been shown) and writing an unauthorised magazine article. The case against Dr Roy-Chowdhury was upheld. After five years on suspension, he was finally dismissed in April, 1986.

There was to be an ironic postscript. One month after his dismissal, the regional authority issued a new instruction. It said that no needle should be regarded (capped) before disposal, because an extended trial had shown the procedure to be unnecessary.

Dr Alastair Scotland, senior registrar in community medicine for the North East Thames Regional



Dr Sanjoy Roy-Chowdhury: "From the time I was appointed, my working life became unbelievably difficult"

Health Authority, said this week: "I cannot discuss the case of any specific doctor, but each one is different and is examined on its own merits. One of the difficulties we have had in the past with the disciplining of doctors has been the enormous long time it has taken, but a new circular from the Department of Health outlines proposals for a new time schedule which should revolutionise the progress of some of the longer cases."

In 1975, Dr Royce Darnell took up his position as consultant with the public health laboratory service at Derby which, two years later, was transferred to the Trent Regional Health Authority.

"There was at that time, throughout the country, a move by medical laboratory technicians to get managerial control," says Dr Darnell. "In Derby they achieved budgetary control — and therefore virtual managerial control — in 1979, and in the first quarter ran us into debt to the tune of £2,000."

"I had not been employed as a manager, and we were up to our necks in clinical work at the time, so for 18 months or so I just carried on with my work. I did say, however, that I wasn't prepared to attend technicians' committee meetings because it was quite wrong that they should have been running a medical

establishment and, anyway, I just didn't have enough time."

Then one Friday evening in June, 1982, an administrator came to see Dr Darnell and told him he would be suspended from midnight. "No one was able to give me a reason, except that it had to do with the management of the laboratory," Dr Darnell says. "I said that I didn't have any management control, and was told I would find out all about it in due course."

For the next year his suspension dragged on, despite a signed declaration of support from hospital consultants representing every medical speciality in southern and central Derbyshire. When it came, the official enquiry — known as HM (61) 112 — consisted of a panel of one retired doctor, one retired administrator and a QC. A year later Dr Darnell received notice of dismissal, effective from August 1984. On appeal, the secretary of state set up a professional panel of medical experts which found in Dr Darnell's favour and recommended his re-engagement. "Trent eventually said it was not possible to find me another job. Civil servants at the Department of Health responded by ratifying my dismissal."

Dr Darnell took the case to judicial review and this was heard in July, 1986, when two high court

judges ruled in the doctor's favour and recommended that the whole matter be referred back to the secretary of state. He was put back on pay — and back into suspension. Without any further enquiry, however, his dismissal was again confirmed in 1988. Dr Darnell's fight continues, and his case has been accepted for hearing by the European court of human rights.

A Trent Regional Health Authority spokesperson said: "As this case is going to the European court we would not like to say anything which would prejudice the outcome. We would say, however, that the Society of Clinical Psychologists never approached this authority for evidence when it was preparing its report, and did not let us see a copy of it when it was published."

"Suspensions do not mean guilt," says Dr John Hickey, assistant secretary of the Medical Protection Society, "but in many cases they are allowed to drag on for a long time before being resolved. Such delays are in no one's interest — not the taxpayer's, certainly not the doctor's and not, I would have thought, the National Health Service's."

Dr Jacobs puts it more forcibly: "Suspensions involve the automatic wrecking of future professional life, and the deepest suspicions and stresses on one's personal life."

Memories that will not fade

As the government defies the Lords on war criminals, an Auschwitz survivor explains why it is never too late to act

The arguments wheeled out in the Lords in opposition to the War Crimes Bill cut no ice with Kitty Hart. The hope that one day her tormentors would answer to the world for their barbarities was what kept her alive in Auschwitz.

"They say a fair trial would be impossible because the evidence is unreliable after such a long gap. But that's simply not true and it's a slander on the witnesses. If you are witness to murder you will not forget that face. If you see someone day in, day out for months you will not make a mistake. These things are etched on your brain. And I think the older you get the more clearly you remember the past."

Mrs Hart has always been able to speak about her experiences. Her return to the death camp some years ago was the subject of an award-winning documentary; she acted as an adviser on the film *Sophie's Choice* and she is regularly asked to talk to schoolchildren and students. At the same time she tries not to let it rule her life; her company is not dispiriting.

She gave evidence four years ago in Germany at the trial of Gottfried Weise, the guard known as William Tell because of his habit of using prisoners with tin cans on their heads as target practice. Before the trial she went to the German Embassy in London, where she was shown an album with pictures of Weise and a young man mixed in with other photographs.

"I had no difficulty in picking out a face I recognised. Hundreds of people from all over the world did the same. And when I saw him in court he had changed very little."

"It is a help to have justice, of course it is," she says. "Time doesn't come into it, there can be no time limit to murder."

Thirty of Mrs Hart's family perished in the Holocaust, including her father and her brother. She and her mother survived incarceration in German prisons, 20 months in Auschwitz in 1943 and 1944, a forced march across country before the advancing allies.

Liz Gail

and a stint in a second camp in Salvedel from which they were finally liberated by the Americans. When they came to England after the war the first thing an uncle said to her was that she must not breathe a word of her experiences to her cousins.

Mrs Hart is 63 now, a small, energetic woman who still works part-time as a radiographer and who is shortly to become a grandmother for the sixth time. There is, though, a thin white scar on her left arm and upstairs in the study of her pleasant home in a Birmingham suburb is a small plastic container holding the piece of skin that bore her Auschwitz number tattoo. Beside it is her mother's. "I had it removed" because I thought it might be awkward for my two sons, and because people were always asking silly questions like was it my boyfriend's phone number, and that was just after the war. Imagine what they would ask now.

"But I've kept them because my mother is dead now and one day I'll be gone, all the survivors will be gone — I'm one of the youngest — and then there will be no tattoos. This way they are there to remind others."

She has no hatred. That vanished on the day of liberation, when she and other freed inmates went on a rampage through the town. In one house they found a group of old men, women and children covering in a cellar. Mrs Hart, who had stolen a knife, was urged on by the mob to kill.

"I just could not do it. I threw the knife in the opposite direction and rushed out. In that moment I knew that if I did kill them, I would be no better than the Nazis, that they would have succeeded in making me an animal too. My life changed in that moment. Before, I'd lusted for revenge. But if you hate, where do you stop? The Germans, the Poles, fellow prisoners, yourself?"

"We must keep emotions out of this question of war crimes and trials. Justice is the thing. Who are we, the living, to forgive and forget in the name of those who died?"

Liz Gail



Pursuit of justice: Kitty Hart at home in Birmingham

Scenes from life's tapestry of the rich

THE plate glass window outside the Zero One Gallery in Los Angeles has a fist-sized hole in the middle of it. Late last month, somebody taped a small, homemade bomb to the panel, in an apparent protest against the exhibition inside — the first solo show by a self-taught West Coast artist.

The works on display include several images of the American flag overlaid with a handgun and extracts from internal FBI memoranda, as well as a series of works on the

A Los Angeles art show was bombed, because the artist's name is Getty

theme of Death Row. But it was not so much the deliberately confrontational nature of the art that provoked the vandal's wrath, as the identity of the artist.

The multi-media compositions, made largely from objects found on the streets of Los Angeles, are all by Aileen Getty, grand-daughter of the

late oil tycoon J. Paul Getty and self-proclaimed black sheep of the Getty clan. "If it's anti-establishment... Well, the establishment has not worked so far, so it's anti-establishment," she says.

The Getty family is virtually synonymous with the establishment, particularly in the art world. Ms Getty's

father, J. Paul Getty II, who lives in England, has become a major patron of the arts since gaining full access to his father's wealth in 1984.

But Ms Getty, aged 30, has no truck with her family's conservative tastes. Living with her two children in the Hollywood Hills, she describes herself as a recovering cocaine addict. Her father, who divorced her mother in 1965, struggled with heroin addiction, and J. Paul Getty III, her brother, was paralysed in 1981 by a drug and alcohol overdose.

But broader issues dominate Ms Getty's art. "The strife of others has had more impact on my art than my own strife and struggle," she says. Among the works now on show are several featuring the American flag, probably the most controversial image in America. Last year, a student at the Art Institute of Chicago provoked outrage by putting the stars and stripes on the floor of an exhibition hall for visitors to walk on, and Congress and the courts are locked in battle over whether burning the flag is a legitimate form of free speech.

For *Even Our Flag Fooled Us*, Ms Getty painted a large wooden pallet she found in the street with an American flag. On looking closely, one notices that the stars are blue-on-white rather than the reverse — an attempt by the artist to show how easily people are deceived by their symbol of nationhood.

Also prominent in the small exhibition is an assemblage in which the words "Death Row", repeated again and again, are surrounded by barbed wire. "It's really about what we all are suffering," she says. "I think we all rest on that row. I just don't believe there is much to feel good about right now."

JAMES BONE

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WHEN THE TIME COMES
THE TIMES

Pick of the Week



Pablo Picasso, *Le Saltimbanque*, signed, gouache, pen and ink on board, 62 x 47 cm. Estimate: £3-4 million.



THIS BEAUTIFUL GOUACHE was executed by Picasso as part of a series of studies of travelling performers between 1904 and 1905. The 'Saltimbanque' theme was one that attracted many poets and painters at this time, and Picasso used to spend many nights watching and meeting them at the Cirque Medrano near his home in Paris. Originally purchased by André Level, one of the most important collectors of Picasso's early pictures, this superb work will make its first appearance at auction in the sale of Impressionist and Modern Paintings and Sculptures at Christie's, King Street, on Monday, 25 June at 7.00 p.m.

For any further information on this and other sales in the next week, please call Christie's 24-hour Auction Information Service on (071) 839 9060.

8 King Street, London SW1
85 Old Brompton Road, London SW7
164-166 Bath Street, Glasgow

Wind of change on the washing line?

Advertising's long-running soap opera has a new series. But is it the same old story? Sally Brompton thinks so

Mrs Van Gogh's washing line, delicately draped across Britain's boardings, has become the latest weapon in the long-running battle of the soaps. The Van Gogh family's personal laundry — along with the Picasos and the Gauguins — is part of Persil's newest multi-million pound campaign to increase its share of the cut-throat detergent market, dominated by the two household giants, Lever Brothers and Procter & Gamble.

While the eye-catching posters, each painted in the style of the artist concerned, seem innocent enough to the casual observer, there is a darker side to this latest whiter-than-white campaign.

Ev Jenkins, planning director of Persil's advertising agency, J. Walter Thompson, says the posters are based upon the premise that women in the Nineties are seeking to "slow down the pace of their lives" and move away from the hustle and bustle associated with Thatcherism and the Eighties.

Laying aside the other premise — that women in the Nineties still do the laundry — the suggestion that today's women are yearning to replace the rigours of the boardroom with the unsophisticated charms of their washing lines is unlikely to find much favour among those who believed they had escaped the kitchen-sink.

According to Ms Jenkins, who talks to women "all the time about all sorts of things", while the Eighties gave them "a higher standard of living, the price they paid was loss of quality of life. They feel they now have at least one and a half jobs, less leisure time, and they come up with images that consist of long horizons, blues skies and let's breathe in some fresh air, and a lot of those images are part and parcel of Persil."

Ms Jenkins denies that there is an element of feminist retrogression about the current advertisements. She believes that while today's woman recognises the fact that she needs to dry her washing in a tumble drier, she would prefer to hang it out on the line. "It's a bit of escapism," she says of the posters. "It's like watching a sitcom about a mum and dad and



Advertising as art: a poster from the new Persil campaign. No feminist retrogression here, the agency says, merely a much-needed bit of escapism for women tired of the hustle and bustle of the Eighties

kids at home. It doesn't mean you want to be like that."

While the knowledge that their escapist fantasies are currently geared towards their washing lines may come as a surprise to some women, the widespread view is that escapism is the one magic ingredient lacking in detergent advertising. Mundane realism is nearer the mark, with Mrs Average gasping in amazed delight at the sparkling results of Brand X. At its most blatantly unsubtle it inspires the recent television commercial for Radion — like Persil, a Lever Brothers product — which earnestly considers the problem of stale odour, suggesting that others leave a nasty niff.

The Radion commercial was judged to be one of the most hated television advertisements in a recent survey carried out among women by market research firm Winstanley Douglas. According to researcher Lorna Winstanley, many women deeply resent Radion's message on the grounds that "I don't have time to smell washing. They are patronising me. I'm not going to buy the product."

The thing you have to remem-

ber when you're marketing any product to women is that women are not all the same. Mrs Winstanley says, "Radion is successfully aimed at women whose self-image comes from their role as perfect housewives and mothers. Where this ad seems to get up so many women's noses is that it seems a rather out-dated view for women to hold of themselves. The vanguard would like to see themselves as being far too busy to worry about their washing, and that's where something like Persil is actually more in tune with women."

None the less, Radion — already established in other countries — has proved remarkably successful in moving into the British market. "It doesn't surprise me that people profess to hate the advertising but buy the product," says Joe Cliff, Radion's account director at advertising agency Ogilvy & Mather, who believes in the "love it, hate it, you can't ignore it" philosophy. "It's the sort of thing that forces you to have an opinion. Nobody is going to be unaffected. It sort of stamps its way into people's lives and says something

people haven't verbalised before." Mr Cliff considers the tone of the advertisement to be "entirely in keeping with the nature of the product — strong, forthright and no-nonsense. My view is that those people who are getting up-tight about it are taking it rather too seriously."

While he sees his target audience as "very broad — anybody who has got a washing machine", he believes that the Radion commercials will primarily attract women who "are into getting things absolutely perfect as regards the way the house looks, the way they dress, the cleanliness of their car and the cleanliness of their washing. That doesn't mean that they're only into washing their clothes but that when it comes to it, they want to get it absolutely right."

If such a devout commitment to cleanliness appears a trifle obsessive, so do many of the detergent advertisements themselves. With consumers apparently now buying more than one brand to cope with anything from

deep-down dirt to light soiling, and a confusing choice between powders and liquids, biological and non-phosphate, ultra and green, the battle for Britain's estimated £750 million detergent market has never been fiercer.

The marketing is still aimed almost entirely at women; little research has been done into men's tastes in detergents, other than to discover that they frequently buy the brand their mothers used.

"When you ask people what they feel about detergents they give you an image of why they buy them which is largely emotional, and the only way they could have got those feelings is from the advertisements," Ms Jenkins says. "They're buying something that has a personality, and that comes from advertising."

Advertisements for Persil, still the biggest selling washing powder, have always been more emotional than rational, aimed at twanging the maternal heartstrings, as symbolised by the famous early slogan "What is a mum?" Ms Jenkins regards Persil's advertising as being one continual campaign since 1955,

when it was launched on the first night of British commercial broadcasting by Fifties soap star Ruth Dunning. It is ironic that the detergent manufacturers who initiated the term "soap opera" when they sponsored American television's early sagas of domestic trauma should themselves have become stars of the longest-running soap operas of all.

Despite the overall impression of uninspiring success, Nick Clements, the executive business director of agency Still Price Lines, which handles the Surf account, believes that detergent advertising has become more sophisticated. "It used to be very worthy and, arguably, a little bit dull and tending towards the educational. There was an assumption that the housewife didn't know how to wash or use her washing powder or even her machine. Happily, detergent advertising has increasingly recognised that you don't have to describe to her at the most basic level what a washing powder will do for her."

He feels that the lack of humour in most detergent advertisements

is acceptable in what has become a "very low interest activity in terms of what anybody does with their life. Humour in advertising is no good for its own sake. To be realistic is a perfectly reasonable thing, because at least the consumer knows you have some understanding of what she's up to."

Another Still Price Lines executive admits: "None of us likes making these unattractive commercials, but they seem to be the ones that work. When we try to do creative, sensitive detergent advertising which portrays women as more intelligent, and not some obsessive machine in the kitchen, the consumer passes the ads by."

"You are dealing with a market which, while vast — and it is vast — is of low interest and high promiscuity. It's all about novelty — the introduction of washing liquids is evidence of that. Within three years, washing liquids accounted for 30 per cent of the whole market, which is a staggering thought; and that's because of the novelty value — not because they're any better, but because they're different."

The best mosquito repellent is to sleep with someone the blood-suckers find tastier

Care for a bite

DEEP in the heart of darkest Bloomsbury, in London, a man spends his working hours sitting under a mosquito net. The walls of his cell-sized room are streaked with blood. The air buzzes with *Anopheles gambiae*, the malarial mosquito, second biggest killer in the world. The man is Dr Chris Curtis, the world's leading expert on mosquito repellents, and the primitive cell is

his laboratory at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. His aim is to discover the most effective method of curbing a growing menace to Britons holidaying in Africa — malaria. Last year 2,000 cases of malaria were

brought back to Britain, resulting in eight deaths. Dr Curtis's research methods are unorthodox. Spurning high technology, he employs the most reliable monitor available — his own body.

The doctor transports the

hungry anopheles to his laboratory in polystyrene coffee cups covered with swabs of gauze. "Bare legs!" he commands, and we roll up our trousers and take off our shoes and socks. He empties a cup of 30 anopheles and we make a dash for the insecticide-impregnated net.

The benefits of a net are explained: anopheles tend to keep close to the ground, where it is not too windy. If you are upright, they usually bite below the knee; if you are horizontal, they bite all over your body. Only the females bite. Meanwhile, three ravenous insects try to wriggle under the net, but drop docily to the floor, stunned by the insecticide. After the experimental period of eight min-



Killer: the anopheles

utes, neither the doctor nor I have been bitten. Buzzers are tested on the second batch of 30 insects. We run two at once, one which claims to imitate the wingbeat of a mosquito-eating dragonfly, and one supposed to emit the sound of a male anopheles and frighten off the females.

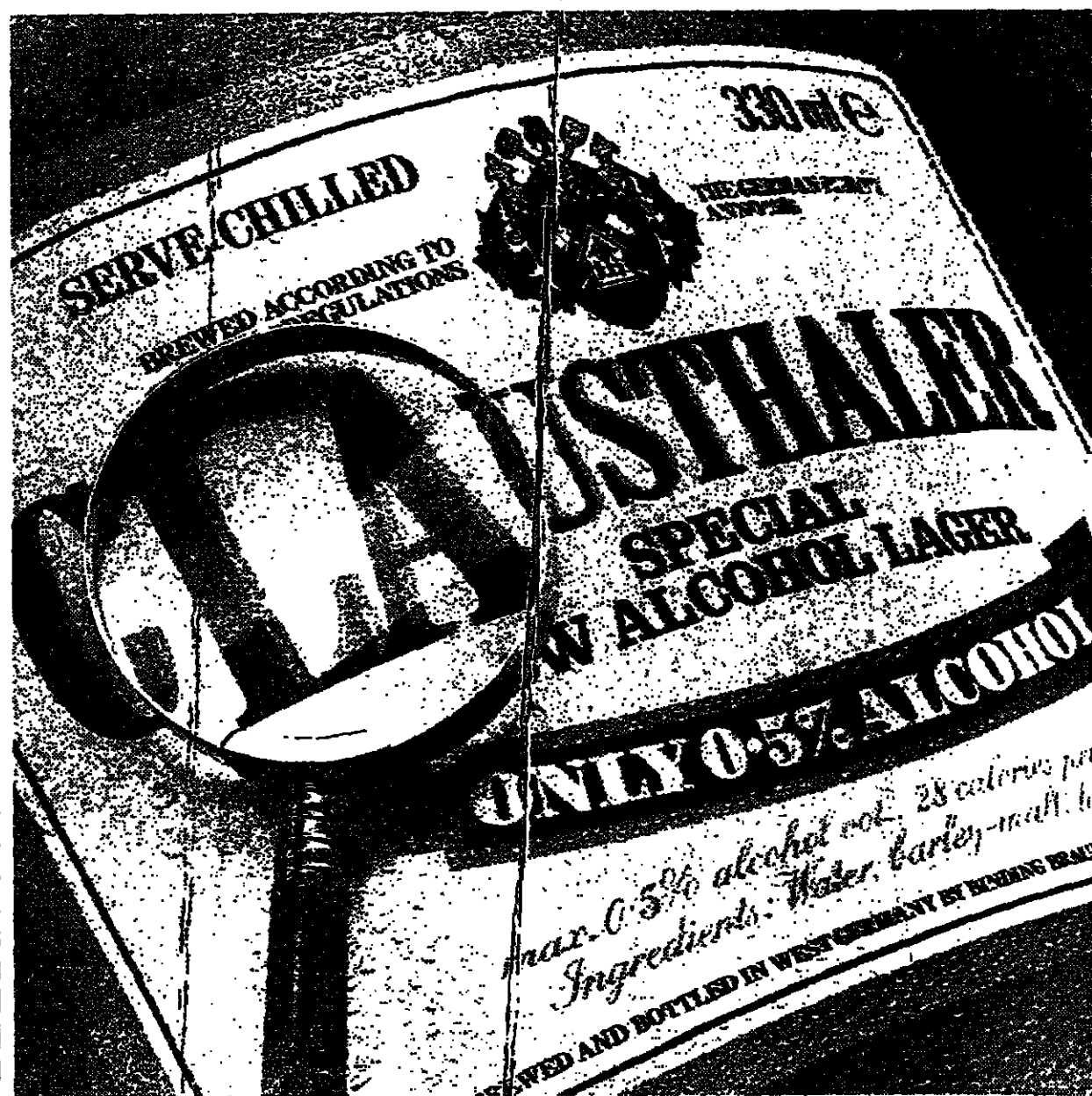
The bloodsuckers swarm towards our ankles, undeterred by the doctor waving the buzzers about him. They seem to prefer his white, hairy legs to his waxed ones. Not even Dr Curtis really knows why, but they seem to be attracted by body odour and skin warmth. "The most effective mosquito repellent is to choose as a partner someone they find tastier than you," Dr Curtis says.

After eight minutes, I am unscathed, but Dr Curtis has been bitten 18 times. The buzzers have been ineffective.

For another test, we rub our lower limbs with a well-known brand of mosquito repellent. Eight minutes later we have six bites between us. The conclusions of our trial are clear: put repellent on your lower limbs during the day, and use a net at night.

DEA BIRKETT

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ARTS

THEATRE

Angels need not be afraid

Bill Kenwright, theatrical impresario, tells Jim Hiley why he thinks that the future of subsidised regional theatre in this country may depend on partnership with enlightened commercial management

WHEN it opened, 21 years ago, the Thorndike Theatre, Leatherhead was heralded as a model for the provision of drama in small communities. Three weeks ago, the theatre faced bankruptcy and closure. Hours before the shutters were due to go up, Bill Kenwright, the impresario, offered a rescue package worth £100,000. A reprieve was won, and Kenwright now stands to take charge of the Thorndike's artistic programme.

The passing of this subsidised theatre into the control of a commercial producer may yet prove incompatible with its charitable status. If it does, Leatherhead will certainly lose its 526-seat playhouse. If Kenwright succeeds, the Thorndike could again serve as a prototype for the future of regional theatre. Leatherhead's current problems are familiar to "rags" throughout the country. So, too, is the need to seek help from private investors, with the attendant risks of compromise on artistic policy. But Kenwright's scheme takes the trend much further than has been dreamt of hitherto. "When money is tight," he declares with a characteristic flourish, "your vision has to get bigger."

The majority of regional companies are running at a deficit, partly as a result of declining audiences. In 1983-84, for example, attendances at Leatherhead averaged 69 per cent. By 1988-89 the figure had fallen to 52 per cent. Public subsidy has grown, but not as fast as inflation. At the same time, the labour-intensive nature of stage production means that costs have raced ahead of inflation.

Further concern arises from changes in Arts Council policy. The council now insists on "parity" funding, by which local authorities are expected to match national subsidy pound-for-pound. Ian Kellgren, the director of the Liverpool Playhouse, points out that they rarely come high in the priorities of hard-pressed boroughs. At present, the Playhouse receives 16p from authorities on Merseyside for each £1 from the Arts Council. Its grant has been reduced, and Kellgren keeps his theatre open by mounting joint ventures with commercial producers. Bill Kenwright prominent among them.

Elsewhere, artistic directors have been quitting their posts at an alarming rate this year. Those who remain, predict that their difficulties will increase with the "devolution" of subsidy: by 1993, most theatres will be funded by regional arts boards, successors to the existing associations.

Directors are concerned that the new boards will have neither sufficient resources nor quality staff to nourish imaginative poli-

cies. Leatherhead is significant here again, since responsibility for the Thorndike was "devolved" in 1985 to the South East Arts association. If more regional theatres are to be taken over by impresarios, "devolution" seems likely to hasten the process. The fear is that commercial considerations will reduce the quality of output. The "seps" are meant to sustain a balanced programme, with a leavening of serious drama to broaden the tastes of their audiences. Impresarios are seen as inadequate custodians of Reithian principles.

These anxieties are not wholly borne out, though, by scrutiny of Bill Kenwright's activities. In the course of 50 joint ventures, he has certainly staged his fair share of pot-boilers. But whodunits and bedroom farces are hardly new to subsidised audiences.

Kenwright has also produced *Miss Julie* (with the Lyric, Hammersmith), *The Dance of Death* (with Riverside Studios), and *Elijah Moshinsky's* memorable *Three Sisters*, which he brought into London from Greenwich. Neither has he fought shy of new writing on the notoriously uncommercial "fringe", where he has backed shows at half a dozen theatres.

Asked what he would do at Leatherhead, he reels off a list of appetising projects, including Alan Bates as Macbeth — though he admits that he has yet to finalise the arrangement with Bates himself.

Among his former projects, he is currently co-operating with the Liverpool Playhouse on work by Alan Bleasdale, Deborah Moggach and August Wilson — none of whom could be called insubstan-

tial authors. Wilson's Pulitzer Prize-winning drama of black life, *Fences*, will open on August 16.

Without Kenwright's participation — and the promise it brings of a West End transfer, the Playhouse would have been unlikely to secure the rights to *Fences*. And even if it had done so, the production would have proved prohibitively expensive. Kenwright has contributed to the costs and the Playhouse will receive a cut of the gross takings (probably around 2 per cent) after the show leaves Liverpool. In return, he gets the use of rehearsal rooms, workshops and staff far more cheaply than he would in London.

Ian Kellgren insists that, to date, his collaboration with the impresario has worked to mutual advantage. Like many artistic directors, he seems to find Kenwright a bracing partner.

Kenwright is an amiable former actor, in his mid-forties, with a gift for green room hyperbole that would not shame Sir Richard Attenborough. Every penny he invests is his own. He is Britain's busiest impresario, but has no "angels" to support him.

He turned producer in 1970, after enjoying national celebrity as Gordon Clegh in *Coronation Street*. Initially, his ventures provided touring showcases for his old friends among the soap-opera stars. He was dismissed as a merchant of dross, but his achievement in revitalising the provincial circuit should never be underestimated.

He began to make serious money with *Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat*, which went on the road 11 years ago and has stayed there to this day. Following the success of *Joseph*, his output became more daring. Kenwright claims to know in advance that 60 per cent of his productions will not show a profit. Earlier this year, he took control of the ailing Mermaid Theatre. His first production, *How Steeple Sinderby Won the FA Cup*, was a disaster, and once played to an audience of four. But despite a weekly break even of £15,000, he kept the play alive for the scheduled run of two and a half months.

In July, Glenda Jackson will bring a 26-strong company from the Citizens' Theatre, Glasgow, to the Mermaid with *Mother Courage*. "The show will make an impact," says Kenwright. "But it will never make money."

He moved into the Mermaid against the advice of his staff, and after only the briefest deliberation. His offer to help the Thorndike was similarly impulsive, though his connections with Leatherhead stretch back several years. In 1984, he opened *Stepping Out* there, prior to a West End run which notched up more than 1,000 performances. This August, rehearsals begin for a film version starring Liza Minnelli, Julie Walters and Shelley Winters. Richard Harris's comedy has provided a triumphant example of co-operation between the subsidised and commercial theatres.

Kenwright denies that the two sectors have been pressed into an alliance by the policies of the present government. "It's nothing to do with market forces. My generation are into broad thinking and breaking barriers."

Before he can become the Thorndike's director, his proposals will have to be approved by the Charity Commissioners. After that, it remains to be seen whether he can fulfil the comprehensive remit of a "rep" on a year-round basis. A new — and still unpredictable — era, may be born in Leatherhead this autumn.



Bill Kenwright: "When money is tight, your vision must get bigger" is a phrase typical of his approach

CRITICS' CHOICE: THEATRE AND CABARET

Jeremy Kingston's assessment of current London shows can be found on page 22

NEW IN LONDON

THE DRAGON CAN'T DANCE: Carnival time in Port of Spain threatened by racism and the demands of sponsorship. Co-production with Tsalwa Theatre.

Theatre Royal, Gerry Raffles Square, E15 (081-534 0310). Underground: Stratford. Previews from Fri. 8pm. Opens July 4, 7.30pm. Then Mon-Sat, 8pm, mat July 10, 2pm. Until August 4.

MAY DAYS: Dialogues on public issues. (Lucie/Karge/Libera dialogues in main house.) Nicholas de Jongh on the theatre's neglect of Acts as a subject (Thurs-Sat, 7pm). Roger Scruton on Socrates and his wife (Thurs-Sat, 10pm, Sat mat, 3.15pm). Theatre Upstairs, Royal Court, Sloane Square, SW1 (071-730 1745). Underground: Sloane Square.

LA PARISIENNE: Adrienne Thomas in Henri Racine's dry comedy, scraping the surface of the belle époque. Lyric Studio Theatre, King Street, W6 (081-741 8701). Underground: Hammersmith. Preview Tues, 8pm. Opens Wed, 7pm. Then Mon-Sat, 8pm, mat Sat, 4.30pm. Until July 14.

RICHARD III: Ian McKellen in Richard Eyre's strongly cast production. National Theatre (Lyttelton), South Bank, SE1 (071-925 2252). Underground: Brixton. Previews from Sat, 7pm. Opens July 26, 7pm. Then in repertory with *King Lear*.

THE TOUCH: Brian Stiller directs Russell Enoch as a healer at work in the Welsh borders. Bush Theatre, Shepherd's Bush Green, W12 (081-743 3388). Underground: Shepherd's Bush. Previews Wed, Thurs, 8pm. Opens Fri, 7pm. Then Tues-Sun, 8pm. Until July 29.

VISITING HOUR: Marcia Warren in new medical comedy by Richard Harris. Duke's Head Theatre, 42 The Vineyard, Richmond (081-948 6085). Underground: Richmond. Preview Wed, 8pm. Opens Thurs, 8pm. Then Tues-Sun, 8pm. Until July 22.

OUTSIDE LONDON

CHICHESTER: 70, Girls, 70. Dora Bryan as leader of a gang of singers and dancers who turn to crime. Kander & Ebb musical directed by Paul Kerryson.

Minerva, Festival Theatre, Oaklands Park (0243 781312). Preview Wed, 8pm. Opens Thurs, 7.15pm. Then Mon-Sat, 7.15pm (until July 11); July 19-25.

LEEDS: *Sunset and Glories*. Freddie Jones and Jimmy Logan in Peter Barnes's comic epic about Celestine V, the hermit pope too good to rule. West Yorkshire Playhouse, Quarry Hill Mount (0532 442111). Previews Thurs and Fri, 7.30pm. Opens Sat, 8pm. Then Mon-Fri, 7.30pm, Sat, 8pm, mats July 7 and 21, 4pm. Until July 21.

MANCHESTER: *She's in Your Hands*. Feydeau's immortal *Occupé-tu d'Amélie*. Sander Eies heads the cast in Gregory Hersov's production. Royal Exchange, St Ann's Square (061 833 8833). Opens Thurs, 7pm. Then Mon-Thurs, 7.30pm, Fri, Sat, 8pm, mat Wed, 2.30pm and Sat, 4pm. Until August 4.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON: *King Lear*. John Wood heads a terrific cast, directed by Nicholas Hytner. Royal Shakespeare Theatre (0789

295623). Previews from Thurs, 7.30pm. Opens July 11, 7pm. Then in repertory. **STRATFORD-UPON-AVON:** *Edward II*. Simon Russell Beale in first Stratford production of Marlowe's play since 1905. Swan Theatre (0789 295623). Previews from Wed, 7.30pm. Opens July 10, 7pm. Then in repertory.

LONDON CABARET

BENEFIT SHOW: In aid of the Multiple Sclerosis Society. Comedy from Paul Merton, Arnold Brown, Kit Hollerbach, Jenny Eclair, Julie Balloo, Doon and John Sparkes. Banana Cabaret, The Bedford, Bedford Hill, SW12 (081-673 8504). Under-

ground/BR: Balham. Weds, 8pm, Sat, 8.45pm, £3 (£1 off for those wearing cardigans).

THE HOLY CARDIGANS: Music and comedy from a band otherwise known as Jo Brand, James Macabre and Patrick Marber. Highly recommended. Camden Head, Camden Passage, N1 (no phone contact). Underground: Angel. Thurs-Sat, doors 8.15pm, show 8.45pm, £3 (£1 off for those wearing cardigans).

EAST DULWICH CABARET: Michael Redmond offers well known and new material. Joined by the talented Felix. East Dulwich Tavern, 1 Lordship Lane, SE22 (081-259 4138). BR: East Dulwich. Fri, doors 8.30pm, show 9pm, £4 (£3).

DOWNSTAIRS AT THE KING'S HEAD: A pair of extended sets. Barb Jung and Michael Parker provide jazz-blues music and song. Kevin Day class stand-up. King's Head, Crouch End Hill, N6 (081-340 1028). Underground: Finsbury Park. Then W7 bus. Sat, doors 8pm, show 8.30pm, £3.50 (£2.50).

COMEDY STORE PLAYERS: *Show Over Shakespeare*. The high spot of the week. Joe Lawrence, Paul Merton, Neil Mullarkey, Lee Simpson, Sandi Toksvig and Richard Vinen take their famous comedy improvisation to Regent's Park, joined by Peter Egan and Nicholas Parsons. Proceeds to the Medical Foundation for Victims of Torture. Also July 29. Open Air Theatre, Regent's Park, Inner Circle, NW1 (071-486 2431). Underground: Baker Street. Sun, doors 7pm, show 7.45pm, £8 and £5.

OUTSIDE LONDON

CRAWLEY: Best out-of-town show this week. Improvisation from Jeremy Hardy, Angelo Vicious, Kit Hollerbach, Lee Cornes and Stephen Frost. Hawth Centre, Hawth Avenue (0293 553636). Sat, doors 8pm, show 8.30pm, £4 (£3.50).

NORTHAMPTON: Theatre group, Dogs in Honey, present *Architecture For Babies*: the "satellite TV Show". Northampton Arts Centre, South Lane South (0534 407544). Fri, Sat, 8pm, £4.50 (£2.50).

BRISTOL: — *XOXX CABARET*: Outrageous and unpredictable. Malcolm Hardee, with Ivor Dembinga and Patrick Marber. Fleeca and Fink, St Thomas Street (0384 883366). Tomorrow, 8.30pm, £2.50 (£2). Also see Hardee at The Bear Tavern, High Street, Bearwood, Wed. Here and Hounds, High Street, King's Heath, Thurs. Both shows (with Wood Britain) 8.30pm, £2 (information: 0384 883366).

CAROL SARLER

NEW YORK THEATRE

Still promising

Holly Hill reports on the latest work by two US playwrights of whom much is expected

Admirers of John Guare and Jules Feiffer have long hoped for both playwrights to soar out of the "promising" category in which both have languished for two decades. With a new play by each having opened a week apart, half those hopes have been fulfilled.

Guare's *Six Degrees of Separation* (at the Newhouse Theater, Lincoln Center) may be the most densely and richly textured 90 continuous minutes of theatre created by an American writer. Inspired by a newspaper story about a young black con-artist, Guare has crafted an uproarious, pungent and poignant meditation on contemporary, urban culture with more insight about class, race, age, relationships and trends than most writers pack into a long novel.

An ingratiating youth bursts into the sleek Manhattan apartment of art dealer Flan and his wife, Ouisa, claiming he has been mugged. Calling himself Paul Poirot, son of actor Sidney, he says he is a Harvard classmate of Flan and Ouisa's children and is awaiting his father's arrival the next morning to begin shooting a film of *Cats*, in which he promises them roles as extras. The charmed boys invite Paul to spend the night, only to discover him with a naked male hustler he's smuggled into his bed.

The action takes off into harmonious orbits as Flan and Ouisa discover that Paul has posed as the classmate of other friends' Ivy Leaguers. The children berate

their parents and investigate Paul, who then extends his con to others. Characters also engage in inner monologue, dream and audience-address sequences.

Not one second is wasted, and each image illuminates others. Flan and Ouisa's double-sided Kandinsky hangs above the action and, as Guare explores the sides of his characters, the emotional canvas of the play presents the enigma of a Mona Lisa rendered by an Impressionist.

Jerry Zaks's production, as imaginative and disciplined as the writing, weaves 17 actors in seamless action. The fine cast is led by Stockard Channing, America's closest counterpart to Judi Dench in her range and presence. Channing's Ouisa begins as a daffy, brittle socialite and ends up as a woman with the courage to examine and trust her heart, and to let it be cracked by the tragedy of an elusive black youth.

Jules Feiffer's comedy, *Elliot Loves* (at the Promenade Theater), has moments of great humour and painful punch diffused by weaknesses in structure and characterisation. The play opens with an amusing, but overlong monologue in which the insecure, fortyish



Stockard Channing: Fine in *Six Degrees of Separation*

Elliot describes his courtship of the twice-divorced Joanna: "I have to admit I liked sex better when it was repressed. Take the forbidden aspect out of sex and it's as erotic as golf."

There follows what feels more like a careless than closely connected progression of scenes, where Elliot attempts to introduce Joanna to his best friends; a long ball session between the men, then a bruising quarrel over the telephone between Elliot and Joanna. The characters are a mess of contemporary, urban (in this case, Chicago) angst. Elliot's friends include a man who drove his former wife's car off a cliff, a recovering alcoholic and an over-assimilated black with a porn video collection. Sadly, not even the principals become quite real or engaging, in spite of an accomplished cast and direction by Mike Nichols.

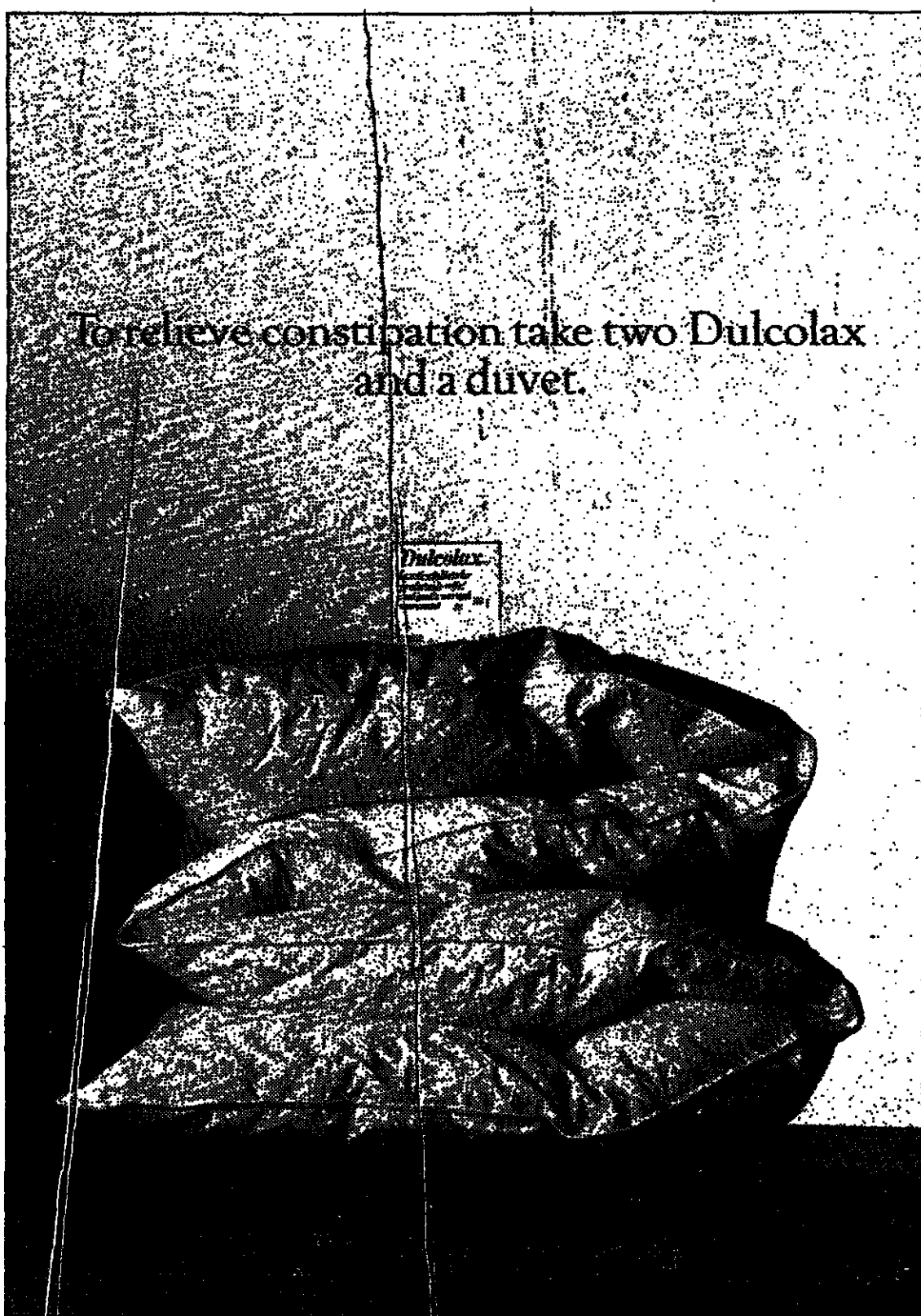
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BY WAY of a belated reward for inflicting several days and nights of the World Cup and *War and Remembrance* this past fortnight, all of which has been about as dramatically and compulsively enthralling as watching milk turn sour, television finally gave us on Saturday night a four-hour epic, still set partially in Italy but mercifully featuring neither footballers nor World War II.

Trevor Nunn's *Othello* was the unrivalled hit of last year at the RSC in Stratford and London, arguably the best thing that the embattled company has done these last five seasons. Yet, by a curious feat of mismanagement unique even in recent RSC annals, it played less than 30 performances by the Avon and barely another 30 at the Young Vic, thereby leaving roughly 100 times as many theatre-goers unable to see it as those lucky enough to get tickets. In the process, hundreds of thousands of pounds were lost to the company's desperate coffers. If only the production had been fully scheduled.

BBC 2 came to the rescue on Saturday, via a co-production deal with Primetime, which allowed Nunn's production to reach television in all its minimalist glory. Originally conceived as a studio production for *The Other Place*, this was an *Othello* perfectly suited to the small screen. It suffered from none of the embarrassing over-the-top theatricality of the Olivier video of the same tragedy. All television had to do here was show the original close up intensity of a chamber production which blazed with thoughtful reappraisal, not least in allowing Ian McKellen's Iago co-starring status with the title role.

For, just as generations of King Lear have been told by fellow actors to watch their Fools, just as Olivier spent years ducking *Othello* for fear of being upstaged by some young and brilliant lieutenant, so the fear of an equal partnership has all too often threatened the original balance of the verse. This has always been Iago's play as much as Othello's, and although Willard White had, like Paul Robeson, his black predecessor, a finely operatic and poetic simplicity in the title role, it ended up as a two-hander of equal and terrible self-destruction.

The play was set on a bare stage, the men in the uniforms of the American Civil War, finely cast with Imogen Stubbs as a skittish Desdemona and Zoë Wanamaker as a pipe-smoking Emilia, albeit with somewhat low-key support elsewhere. This *Othello* was also a

television breakthrough in that it finally got us away from the top-heavy scenic conventions of the BBC Shakespeare series which did such harm to the future of the Bard on screen by resolutely ignoring the contemporary work of the RSC through the Seventies and Eighties, and focusing instead on an outworn and outdated Old Vic tradition, abandoned by the theatre fully 20 years before.

By coincidence, it was also a Primetime co-production deal over the weekend that gave us last night's final *South Bank Show* (ITV) of the season on Robert Helpmann, by his fellow-countryman Don Featherstone. This was, however, a hopelessly and, for the SBS, uncharacteristically soft profile, which allowed Alan Sieve-wright, Helpmann's biographer and one of the programme's co-producers, to establish an uncritical line of inquiry. Sir Robert was here embalmied in adulation and aspic.

In truth, he was an infinitely more controversial and intriguing figure, who some months after his death was still able to create front-page headlines in Sydney over an apparently unexpected will. It is given to few men born on South Australian sheep stations to end up partnering Sir Frederick Ashton in classical drag-acts for the Royal Ballet, and fewer still have led companies at both Stratford-upon-Avon and Covent Garden within the same season, while playing Hamlet at both addresses.

An extremely courageous innovator in both ballet and theatre, and an outrageously camp gay, beloved of Vivien Leigh and Katharine Hepburn, Helpmann was merely described as "a little disconcerting" by Moira Shearer. This left Stewart Granger to note acidly how surprised the dancer-actor might himself have been by the bland, one-dimensional and vague generosity of the tributes here.

Even Helpmann's shameful dismissal by the Australian Ballet he had brought to world prominence was only covered by a fleeting press headline. A waspishly difficult, savagely funny, immensely impressive man was reduced to a waxwork statue.

One should perhaps not expect too much of a documentary which could not even spell Keith Michell's name correctly on a caption. If this is indicative of the level of the bought-in biographical features around, then the hope must be that the *South Bank Show* will in the autumn go back to making its own.

SHERIDAN MORLEY

GLASTONBURY FESTIVAL

Hippie, hip or hooray?



In the front line: "A crowd packed so solidly that the enthusiasts at the front found themselves in serious physical danger", by the main stage at Glastonbury

David Toop joins the *Mad Max* lookalikes at a West Country festival now green and giant-sized, but not altogether jolly

One of the most fascinating aspects of the Glastonbury Festival is its function as an annual barometer of the hippie lifestyle. With estimations of attendance at this year's event ranging from 70,000 to 100,000, (the latter courtesy of sceptical, though surprisingly tolerant local taxi-drivers), the hippie life is clearly on the upsurge.

Definitions of what it means to be a hippie vary widely. Is it the flower power rap of De La Soul, with its emphasis upon self-expression and individuality? Is it represented by the darlings of so-called "rave" culture such as Adam and the Ants or the frankly hedonistic dance-rock of The Happy Mondays? Or are hippie values best expressed by the non-musical aspects of the festival?

In fact, Glastonbury splits into two, three or more festivals. The star names perform on the famous Pyramid stage to a crowd packed

so solidly that the enthusiasts at the front found themselves in serious physical danger. Acts such as The Cure and Sinead O'Connor may draw large numbers, but it is curious to experience the fragility of their music in this setting. Despite the great towers of amplification, their sound is easily borne away on the wind or obliterated by the house-music blasting from a vegetarian foodstore. Rock music was never intended for the open air; neither is it suited to daylight. As The Cure shuffled on stage, looking like recent victims of an appalling nuclear accident, one's sympathies reached out to them. Here was a group that should be performing in dungeons, forced to begin their set in a Somerset sunset.

Away from the focal point of the big names there were signs that the New Age was struggling to rise above its muddy surroundings. Glastonbury already has mystical, peaceful and ecological associations, but a rudimentary village had been built in order to place greater emphasis on these key

elements of festival life. Beyond the World Music Stage, itself a new and ubiquitous feature of most rock festivals, lay the green field, with its green gardens, green healing centre and green futures arena. Here it was possible to ignore music and learn about "permaculture", Ecuadorian cloud forest, solar energy, crystals and spirituality.

"How can we express love without using words?" a lecturer asked her attentive audience in a seminar tent. "I have other sorts of energy," one listener volunteered. "I feel anger." The planet rhythms art tent invited everybody to enter its depths, "grab a crayon and draw". One manifestation of the green future, regrettably, will involve a certain amount of grabbing acoustic guitars and singing; the sound emanating from the art tent was unedifying, yet one customer emerged satisfied and was overheard describing his experience as a revelation.

The noise offenders in this area were the blacksmiths, stoking

their fires with foot-operated bellows. This flight into archaism was most dramatically evident in the tent cities of travellers and convoy hippies. In the middle of a circle of tepees, for example, a totem had been erected and a drum orchestra was engaged in a marathon in what might charitably be described as planet rhythms.

For the travellers, festivals such as Glastonbury are almost a religion. The festival setting offers an opportunity to pursue the lifestyle fully and without serious interference from authority of any kind. Their dress style may well have evolved out of the rigours, not to say squalor, of committed festival attendance. Torn black clothes, heavy boots, long dreadlocks or partially shaved heads are customarily finished off with the accessory of a pack of dogs restrained on lengths of string. This fusion of fantasy and practicality, a convergence of numerous subcultural codes mixed with imagery from the *Mad Max* trilogy of films, has the effect of casting all other festival-goers in

the role of dilettante intruders. Events of this scale cannot survive on ideals and fantasies alone. Ultimately, it is the star names that persuade this vast tide of humanity to set up their tents on the rolling hills and live in purgatory for three days.

This year's bill reflected the increasing hybridisation of rock tastes. Friday swung wildly between the New Orleans party music of the Neville Brothers, the harsh guitars and ethereal vocals of Lush and the house rhythms of Adamski. On Saturday, a similar lack of logic was pursued. The Los Angeles Samoan rap of the Booyah T.I.B.E., melodic rock from Del Amitri, daisy-age rap from De La Soul, the slick and soulful Sinead O'Connor, and Robert Smith's Gothic disco atmospheres with The Cure.

In this fragmentation of music and lifestyle perhaps the lesson for Glastonbury is that the festival has grown to its maximum size. No act seemed able to generate excitement in such a sprawling, dispersed setting. Perhaps the time has come for the festival to practise the green message and devolve into smaller events. Small may not always be beautiful, but big easily becomes ugly.

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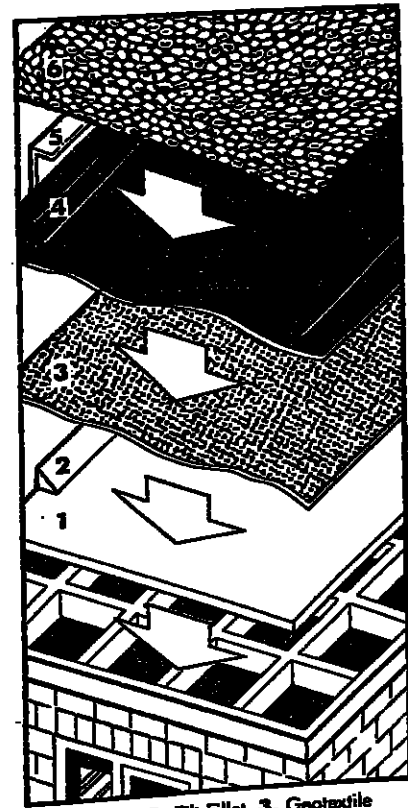
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REVIEWS

Adopted baby's rude health

OPERA

Tannhäuser
Dome, Brighton

THE New Sussex Opera has taken on and reared what the Coliseum was forced to abandon. *Tannhäuser* was the major victim of the miserable "increase", effectively a cut, in the Arts Council grant to the ENO two years ago. It was spotted that there was a new translation, by Rodney Bloomer, awaiting a home and a tenor, Graeme Matheson-Bruce, who had been studying the title role in English, to go with it. In a move requiring some bravery, Sussex Opera decided to give both a home and stage what it reckons is the first *Tannhäuser* in Britain "performed south of a line drawn from Bristol to the Thames estuary". I suspect, though, that the Carl Rosa company might some time have ventured into these remote southern regions.

Ken Russell was to have directed the ENO *Tannhäuser* and there may be services of thanksgiving in certain quarters celebrating the fact that he was deprived of so doing. Sussex Opera gives the job to Keith Warner, who comes up with an imaginative and generally coherent solution to staging *Tannhäuser* and to making the Dome look a little like a theatre.

The playing area is an oval backed by a peeling white wall, created by Jacqueline Gunn, with multiple doors for passing pilgrims and knights and a number of windows for passing visions (mainly Tannhäuser's). Venusberg, as in most *Tannhäuser*s,

remains a problem and is a distinctly unheroic place here. Contrary to convention it is Tannhäuser who undresses (down to a pair of Y-Fronts) for Venus and her sirens rather than they for him. Keith Warner has no truck with knightly ritual and keeps his hero as a balding, rather unkempt figure, baffled by the demands of the world around him.

Graham Matheson-Bruce responded with confidence to this treatment. His tenor scarcely has the lyrical quality for Tannhäuser's opening aria, but after an opening act that was musically edgy all round, despite an assured Venus (Mary Lloyd-Davies), he showed stamina in plenty. He came into his own in the final act, telling of his pilgrimage to Rome with a heroic piece of singing.

Elisabeth is played in an equally unconventional way by Linda McLeod. The blonde figure, radiant and saintly, has been abandoned in favour of a dark-haired, almost masculine heroine, pining for her Tannhäuser. The performance began to take off with Elisabeth's greeting, sung impulsively and passionately, and it was almost logical to find her at the end of the opera scraggling with Tannhäuser through leaves and bark towards a joint grave. Peter Knapp was a sympathetic although small-voiced Wolfram and Richard Angas, a gravelly Landgrave.

Lionel Friend had a variable evening with the orchestra, not always showing at his best in the big set pieces but getting good work from his chorus. New Sussex Opera lacks nothing in enterprise and can be pretty pleased with this summer's achievement.

JOHN HIGGINS

Linda McLeod: an unconventional Elisabeth in *Tannhäuser*

CONCERTS

Sing, Ariel
Maitings, Snape

ONE of the highlights of the 1990 Aldeburgh Festival was saved for the last weekend: the newly commissioned *Sing, Ariel* from one of the Festival's composers-in-residence, Alexander Goehr. It was programmed with two delightful works of Schumann, with which it turned out to have an affinity.

Schumann's Six Studies in Canon Form, written for the pedal piano, were so admired by Debussy that he arranged them for piano. What never fails to impress on rehearsing these pieces is the skill with which the canonic form is deployed — one voice stalking the other with the assiduity of a private detective — yet without ever raising the suspicion that expression has been sacrificed to technique. Jan Brown and Hamish Milne were the eloquent interlocutors.

They joined the cellists Melissa Phelps and Paul Watkins and the horn player Michael Thompson for Schumann's Andante and Variations Op 46, another too rarely heard work (especially in this, the original version) that makes subtle use of canon. Canon

was to be the link with the new work by Goehr. *Sing, Ariel* is a setting of a sequence of poems from Auden to Wallace Stevens, via Yeats and Craig Raine — devised by Frank Kermode. The texts, and with them the score, are divided into five sections. "The whole seems to me to tell a story," notes Goehr, though it can hardly

be perceived as a narrative. They are songs about love and death, and the agency of music provides another binding device.

So high is the quality of the poems, and so rich their imagery that the time-honoured dispute over the hegemony of words and music must have been upmost in the creators' mind. Indeed,

Kermode's Hesse Memorial Lecture, delivered in Aldeburgh earlier in the festival, addressed itself illuminatingly to this topic, assuming that he speaks also for Goehr, the intention appears to have been that the composer should provide not an accompaniment for the words, but a musical analogue of them: "the words having suggested the music, the music responds by deepening the words."

In that aim Goehr may be said to have succeeded. His unusual scoring for trumpet, tenor saxophone (doubling bass clarinet), violin (doubling viola), double bass and piano (admirably realised by John Wallace, David White, Peter Thomas, Chichi Nwanoku and Ian Brown, under the direction of Oliver Knussen) justifies itself in that the instruments are able to make both highly characterised contributions of their own and provide mellow, resonant cushions of sound for each other.

The expressive range of Lucy Shelton's singing of the texts conveyed something of their stylistic variety. The sopranos Fiona O'Neill and Tracey Chadwell shadowed her from time to time, their canonic interjections adding an allusive layer to an already rich, and always attractive texture.

BARRY MILLINGTON



Alexander Goehr: Could be said to have succeeded in his aim

DANCE

Kirov Ballet
Palace, Manchester

AS IF to show what reserves of strength it has, the Kirov Ballet brought over extra dancers from Leningrad to give two programmes in Manchester last week, and perform *The Sleeping Beauty* (which needs a large cast) in London. Judging by the performance I saw on Saturday afternoon, northern audiences were not short-changed in the quality of the work.

A young looking *corps de ballet*

danced in *Les Sylphides* and in an extract from *Swan Lake* with as much delicacy, cohesion and tightness as their colleagues at the Coliseum.

Some senior dancers remembered from two years ago came direct to Manchester. Galina Mezentseva showed two well-differentiated swan portraits, as Odette and as Fokine's dying swan, Yelena Yevseyeva and Sergei Berezhnoi danced the pretty *Papillon* duet, a tribute to Taglioni. Yevseyeva also led an otherwise youthful and unfamiliar cast of soloists in *Sylphides* including Andrei Yakovlev showing supple strength

and good appearance as the man. Alexander Kurkov, whom we last saw as a guest with the Minsk Ballet at Sadler's Wells, was Mezentseva's partner, all noble reticence, and was rewarded with the opportunity later to show a touch of razzle-dazzle in the *Corps de ballet* with Tatiana Terekhova, up from London and in tremendous form.

Also lent from the company in London were Yulia Makhalina and Igor Zelensky to dance the *Don Quixote* showpiece duet. She also led a slyly flavour to spice her usual sunny radiance. Zelensky matched her bravura and added a flamboyant manner of his own.

This role confirms what his appearances in *Corsair* and *Swan Lake* (dancing splendidly in the *pas de trois*, and later as a slightly tentative but promising Siegfried) had already shown, that in Zelensky (as in Makhalina) the company has another star in the making.

However, black marks must be awarded to a management that omitted most of one item on the programme and part of another, changed the running order without announcement, and failed to print the name of one solo dancer in the cast list.

JOHN PERCIVAL

NEW RELEASES

FOOLS OF FORTUNE (15): Pat O'Connor's version of William Trevor's novel about an Irish family's turbulent fortunes during the 1920s and 1930s. With Ian Glen, Julie Christie, Mary Elizabeth Mastrantonio.

THE FOURTH WAR (15): Story by and about World War II, with Roy Scheider and Jürgen Prochnow as colonels, running a private feud across the West German-Czech border. Director, John Frankenheimer.

AN INNOCENT MAN (18): Unpleasant roundup of prison drama clichés, with Tom Selleck as an ordinary Joe, wrongfully jailed. Directed by Peter Yates.

LIMIT UP (12): Lame fantasy-comedy about a Chicago stock market runner making good with the aid of the devil. Nancy Allen and Dean Cain star. Directed by director, Richard Martin.

REVENGE (18): Fehling version of Jim Henson's tale of a doomed love triangle in a remote island. Directed by director, Tom Scott.

STANLEY & IRIS (15): Cloyingly loving tale of the budding love between an elderly couple. Directed by director, Martin Scorsese.

TRUMPET OF THE SPIRIT (15): Worthy but dull historical drama, the first filmed entirely at Auschwitz — with William Daube as a Greek boy forced to fight for his survival. Directed by director, Tom Scott.

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CINEMA GUIDE

Geoff Brown's assessment of films in London and (where indicated) on release across the country.

THE PACKAGE (15): Model thriller given a touch of class by George C. Scott as an American seaman, performing a conspiracy to smuggle the American and Soviet leaders. With Tommy Lee Jones, John Cazale.

PRETTY WOMAN (15): Shamelessly old-fashioned romantic comedy, given some modest charm and sparkle by Julia Roberts as a glibly prostitute who softens the crust of ruthless businessman Richard Gere. Director, Gary Marshall.

THE HUNT FOR RED OCTOBER (15): Sean Connery as a Soviet submarine commander trying to defect. Ponderous pre-planned drama.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS (18): Richard Gere and Andy Garcia as Los Angeles cops sucked into a war of attrition and corruption. Tired thriller, given some kick by British director Mike Figgis.

REVENGE (18): Fehling version of Jim Henson's tale of a doomed love triangle in a remote island. Directed by director, Tom Scott.

STANLEY & IRIS (15): Cloyingly loving tale of the budding love between an elderly couple. Directed by director, Martin Scorsese.

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THEATRE GUIDE

Jeremy Kingston's assessment of current theatre in London

House full, returns only
Some seats available
Seats at all prices

MAN OF THE MOMENT: Masterly comedy by Ayckbourn, good meets evil on the Costa del Sol, with Michael Gambon, Peter Bonfield.

BEACHED: Revival of Kenneth Cope's play and touring play. Fine performances by Lesley Mander and Ian Targett as the fugitives on an Essex beach.

BURN THIS: John McEldowney's eye-catching play, written as the wife of a Lord, Wilson's American comedy.

HENRY IV: Sound production of Shakespeare's masterpiece. Richard Hams effective as the man who must pretend to be a monarch.

HIDDEN LAUGHTER: Felicity Kendal and Peter Barkworth in Simon Gray's excellent new play, set in a West Country cottage used for 12 years as a psychiatric hospital.

ROMEO AND JULIET: Hal Truss's production, aims at an audience assumed to know nothing of the Bard and unlikely now to want any more. A good nurse from Clare Benedict.

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL: Pundit Scrooge, Jane Asher, John Neville in fairly good revival.

SHADOWLANDS: Nigel Hawthorne, Jane Lapotina in touching play about C.S. Lewis's Indian Summer love.

THE WILD DUCK: Superbly detailed Peter Hall production with Alex Jennings in top form as the comically selfish Hjalmar.

THE WOMAN IN BLACK: Superior thriller complete with mystery, and old good.

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WORD-WATCHING

Answers from page 24

TABES (b) Slow, progressive enervation of the body or its parts, consumption; a similar decay of trees or other plants caused by diseases or injury. From the Latin *tabes* wasting away. "General paralysis or a tabes of the brain."

JOTA (a) A fast Spanish folk dance in triple time, also the music of this dance, from the Spanish word *jota*. "The mapping of the castanets, the short and insistent skirt, the exciting rhythm of the music, do not allow for the performance of the jota, as some foreign artists would appear to suppose."

DONZEL (a) A knight, an aspirant to knighthood, from the diminutive of the Latin *dominus* a lordling. "Clang to me, gentle donzel, and fear not."

REVALENTIA (a) An unappealing preparation of lentil and barley flour, arbitrary alteration (for ease of speech) of *craven* less the lentil. "The so-called invalids' food, which under the names *Evaleant* and *Revalenta* has attained no little celebrity."

WINNING MOVE

By Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent

THE PHANTOM OF THE OPERA PETER KARRER

MISS SAIGON The Phantom of the Opera is a musical about a man who is disfigured and lives in a cave under the Paris Opera House. He falls in love with a young woman who is blind

TELEVISION & RADIO

COMPILED BY PETER DEAR AND GILLIAN MAXEY
TELEVISION CHOICE PETER WYMARK/RADIO CHOICE PETER DAVALEY

BBC 1

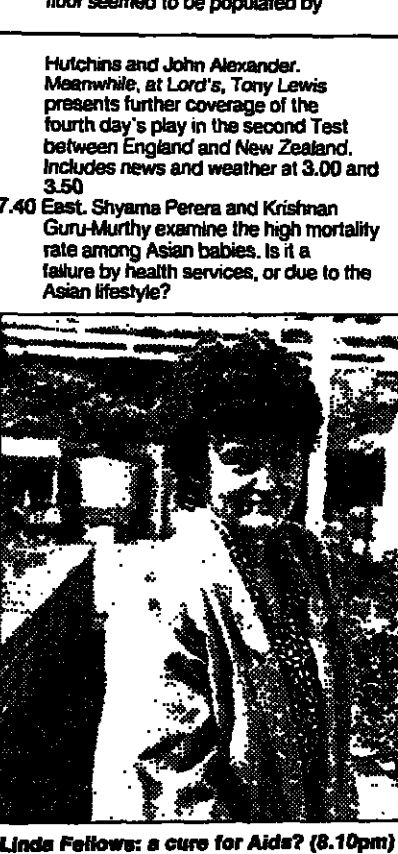
6.00 **Cee-fax**
6.30 **BBC Breakfast News** with Nicholas Witchell and Jill Dando 6.55 Regional news and weather
9.00 **News and weather** followed by **Loose Ends**. Another instalment of the series about the residents of a street in Preston (r)
9.35 **Play Tennis**. Ever wondered how Boris and Steffi started? Here are advice and tips for all those interested in improving their game. Last in the series - pupils should now watch Wimbledon (r)
10.00 **News and weather** followed by **The Maccabees** (r) 10.25 **Playdays**
10.50 **Cricket**: Second Test. Tony Lewis presents live coverage of the opening session of the fourth day's play in the match at Lord's between England and New Zealand. The commentators are Richie Benaud and Jack Barnister. Includes news and weather at 10.55 and 12.00. 12.35 Regional news and weather
1.00 **One O'Clock News** with Philip Hayton. Weather 1.30 **Neighbours**. Australian soap. The start of this year's Lawn Tennis Championships from the All England Club at Wimbledon. Despite never producing his best at Wimbledon Ivan Lendl is the top men's seed, above the defending champion Boris Becker. Still, he is the top women's seed, having taken Martina Navratilova's crown, but at the ripe old age of 21 she finds her expected long reign challenged by the 16-year-old Monica Seles.
4.10 **The New Lassie**. Fresh adventures of the canny canine (Cee-fax)

BBC 2

7.10 **Open University: Data Models and Databases - Body in White**. Ends at 7.35
8.00 **News**
8.15 **Westminster**. Brian Curcio reviews last Friday's Parliamentary proceedings
8.30 **Daytime On Two**: sports and exercises - for health or to win? 8.55 **Do-it-yourself** photography for the 40-year school pupils 9.15 **Boys** talk about girls and vice versa 9.40 **Getting a job** in the television industry requires skill, motivation and luck 10.05 **A series** for four and five-year-olds 10.18 **Children sing the Lullaby Song** 10.40 **A brother and sister** sometimes wish they were not related 11.00 **The life of a deer** 11.20 **Christian faith** for teenagers 11.45 **French** for beginners 12.00 **Science** for the very young 12.15 **Events in the Middle East** from 1947 until Israel's withdrawal from the Lebanon 12.35 **Mathe** 12.50 **Episode one** of a five-part dramatic serial starring Roger Daltrey 1.20 **Bertha** 1.40 **Guernsey** islanders recall the invasion of the Germans
2.00 **News** and weather followed by **Words and Pictures**. A learning to read series (r)
2.15 **Prise Be**. Thora Hird is at the Guildhall and Guards Chapel in London (r) (Cee-fax)
2.50 **Wimbledon and Cricket**. From the All England Club, Helen Rollason introduces live coverage of the men's singles first round which includes a hapless qualifier on the same court as Boris Becker. The commentary team for the fortnight is Dan Maskell, John Barrett, Mark Cox, Bill Threlfall, Paul

4.35 **Droids**. Animated science fiction series (r). (Cee-fax)
5.00 **Newsround 5.10** **Blue Peter** Files the World's Yvette Fielding and John Leslie go on an expedition to Zimbabwe. (Cee-fax)
5.35 **Neighbours** (r). (Cee-fax)
6.00 **Six O'Clock News** with Andrew Harvey and Maura Stuart. Weather 6.30 **Regional News** Magazines
7.00 **Wogan**. Among the guests are the Irish group, the Fureys and Davy Arthur, actress-turned-politician Glenda Jackson and investigative journalist Vanya Kewley
7.30 **World Cup Grandstand**. Live from the Olympic Stadium, Rome, the second phase knock-out match between Italy, one of the favourites, and the so far disappointing Uruguay
10.00 **News** with Martin Lewis. Regional news and weather
10.30 **Panorama: A Woman's Work**. The Conservative Party is facing its most difficult election yet. The party appears to be split over key issues such as the Poll Tax and, for the first time in a decade, over who should lead the party and in what style. Mrs Thatcher has said that "a woman's work is never done", but it is increasingly looking as if much of her party and most of the country believe that hers may be. Vivien White reports.
11.10 **Come Dancing 90**. The world's longest running television musical show moves into its fifth decade. Anxious to keep up with the times, although 15 years behind John Travolta, it has introduced a disco section. Another innovation is that all the scoring is kept until the end. Seasoned watchers will note more gradual changes. Once the dance floor seemed to be populated by

Hutchins and John Alexander. Meanwhile, at Lord's, Tony Lewis presents further coverage of the fourth day's play in the second Test between England and New Zealand. Includes news and weather at 3.00 and 3.30
4.00 **East**. Shyma Peters and Krishnan Guru-Murthy examine the high mortality rate among Asian babies. Is it a failure by health services, or due to the Asian lifestyle?
4.30 **Horizon: Aids: A Quest for a Cure**. A Horizon signs off another series with a recap on the current state of Aids treatment and a report on what may be the beginning of a cure. It is a story that brings together a plant biologist



Linda Fellows: a cure for Aids? (8.10pm)

8.10 **Horizon: Aids: A Quest for a Cure**. A Horizon signs off another series with a recap on the current state of Aids treatment and a report on what may be the beginning of a cure. It is a story that brings together a plant biologist



Tonight's host is Angela Rippon (11.10pm)

hairdressers from Streatham who sewed their own sequins. The hairdressers have gone and the sequins, and so have large chunks of the dresses. The chape, too, are more scantily clad, with shirts open to the waist. Most of the dancers are still in their teens or barely out of them, offering a striking contrast to the middle-aged judges. Angela Rippon, who has reached the show by way of hard news and soft quizzes, says it is so nice to be able to welcome us. But why does she have to carry such a huge hand mirror? The venue is the Tower Ballroom at Blackpool, which has no clocks so that holidaymakers can forget the passage of time. The same can be said for **Come Dancing** today at Wimbledon. Harry Carpenter is joined by the veteran sportsman salesman and former Wimbledon star Fred Perry, to review the first day's play at Wimbledon.
12.10am **Weather**

from New Gardens and scientists from Oxford and Cambridge. Separately and then together they have been working on the discovery that the Aids virus is covered with sugar. Disrupt the sugar and it might be possible to stop the virus from entering the human cells. That is the simple version of a complicated, although lucid, narrative which follows events to the United States where a new compound, based on the virus's research, is undergoing clinical trials. Why a British drug company has not been given the task of exploring a British development is not made clear. It is suggested that if the drug is successful, Monsanto Seale stands to make a fortune. Aids sufferers might be quite glad as well. But no one is getting too optimistic just in case. (Cee-fax)
9.00 **The Curse of Conan**. A series of films based on works by Edgar Allan Poe continues with **The Raven** (1963). Boris Karloff, Vincent Price and Peter Lorre, not to mention a young Jack Nicholson, star in a delightful horror movie spoof. In the 19th century, a lot of sorcery and superstition were each other in a chilling game of magic, leading to a climactic duel. Directed by Roger Corman. (Cee-fax)
10.30 **Newsnight** presented by Francine Stock. The latest national and international news including extended coverage of the main stories of the day. Includes an interview with Karl-Otto Pohl, president of the Bundesbank.
11.15 **Cricket**: Second Test. Richie Benaud presents highlights of the fourth day's play in the game between England and New Zealand at Lord's Open University: Victorian Dissenting Chapels. Ends at 12.30am

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ITV LONDON

6.00 **TV-am**
8.25 **Chain Letters**. Word game show presented by Alan Stewart 8.55 **News** and weather
10.00 **Out of This World**. American comedy about a teenage girl who acquires her alien father's magical capabilities
10.30 **This Morning**. Magazine series presented by Richard Madeley and Judy Finnigan
12.05 **Playbox**. Fun lessons for the under-fives (r) 12.25 **Home and Away**. Australian drama serial about the Fletcher family and their five foster children
12.55 **Thames News** and weather
1.00 **News** with John Suchet. Weather
1.20 **Santa Barbara**. Sun-baked but pale drama about feuding California families
1.50 **A Country Practice**. Australian drama series set around the Wandan Valley medical centre
2.20 **Alfred Hitchcock Presents: The Master of Suspense**. Dr Michael Stoddard does his utmost to prevent a patient being released from a mental hospital. Starring Ed Herrmann
2.50 **Fables**. Drama from across two continents
3.15 **News** headlines 3.20 **Thames News** and weather
3.25 **World Cup '90**. The Republic of Ireland play Romania in the Luigi Ferraris Stadium, Genoa. Jack Charlton's

team have done tremendously well to get so far but now they must play for a win instead of a draw and there are doubts about their ability to score goals at the highest level. Romania started brightly, before going down to Cameroon.
NB: In the event of extra time being played, coverage will continue and the following programmes will be subject to change
3.55 **News** with Sue Carpenter. Weather 6.15 **Home and Away** (r)
6.40 **Thames News** and weather
7.00 **Just for Laughs**. Clips from old British film comedies featuring, among others, Dirk Bogarde, Leslie Phillips, Donald Sinden and Joan Sims
7.30 **Coronation Street**. (Oracle)
8.00 **Home James!** Barely comic sitcom starring Jim Davidson as chauffeur Jim London to businessman George Sewal
8.30 **World in Action** reports on a controversial and punitive regime for young people in care that is causing growing concern. It has been described as worse than prison by angry parents and "without therapeutic value" by a child psychiatrist
9.00 **Film: Night of the Living Dead** (1968). b/w starring Duane Jones, Judith O'Dea and Karl Hardman. Excellent low-budget horror film about a gang of zombies, activated by radioactivity from a spacecraft, who terrorise the inhabitants of the countryside in their search for human flesh. Directed by George Romero.
9.30 **The Sinnerman**. Woman starring Drew Barrymore. When a young girl with a passion for horror stories claims to have heard screams from a woman who has been buried alive, nobody believes her. She is forced to carry out her own investigation (r)
4.00 **60 Minutes**. Features, interviews and investigations from the American news magazine
5.00 **ITM Morning News** with Anne Leuchters. Ends at 6.00

CHANNEL 4

6.00 **The Art of Landscape**. Film of the business of nature set to a musical background
6.20 **Business Daily**
6.30 **The Channel Four Daily**
9.25 **Schools**
12.00 **Time To Remember** (b/w). The series documenting the history of Britain from the Victorian era to 1945, today reaches 1944 (r)
12.30 **Business Daily**. Business and financial news service
1.00 **Sesame Street**. Long-running and award-winning educational series for children
2.00 **The Carers: Who Cares for Us?** The last in the Open College series of programmes for people who take care of the elderly. It looks at a training course designed to help carers cope with aggressive behaviour and violence from their patients (r). (Oracle)
2.30 **Film: Glorious Night** (1937). b/w starring May Elia, Otto Kruger and Victor Jory. Elegant screen version of the popular 1930s musical in which the King of Ruritania outwit his scheming prime minister, who is plotting to replace the benign monarch with a dictator. Directed by Brian Desmond Hurst.
3.55 **Fishing Village** - Olatzvik. A profile of a small Icelandic fishing village (r)
4.30 **Fifteen-to-One**. Quick-fire general knowledge quiz presented by William G. Stewart
5.00 **TV 101**. American series about a journalism teacher who takes a post at his old school and changes the traditional student newspaper into a mini television station. Starring Sam Roberts
6.00 **The Planets**. The first of a series in which Heather Couper explores the history and geography of the solar system (r)

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Living under a nuclear shadow (9.00pm)

uranium, mined to fuel the Soviet nuclear arsenal and the power stations of the eastern bloc. Its slag heaps form a grim backdrop to the local towns and background radiation levels are

four to 10 times the norm. The region's alternative source of energy, lignite or brown coal, is hardly better, emitting sulphur dioxide which damages health and poisons the surroundings. Karel Mizuska, a Czechoslovak environmental campaigner, says: "We have borrowed too much from the future." The dilemma for the Czechoslovak green movement is that the country needs energy and that nuclear fuel and brown coal are the only ways of providing it. Their only escape from the dilemma may be to embrace the lesser evil and become Europe's first pro-nuclear greens
10.00 **Vintage Comic Strip: The Strike**. I am not, on the whole, a fan of French. Saunders, Edmondson and company whose humour seems to me to depend overmuch on shouting and blowing raspberries. I have no reservations about *The Strike*, which eschews such crudities and makes its impact through sharp wit (from Peter Richardson and Peter Richardson) and a subtlety and restraint. The story of a British film being taken over by Hollywood, of English characters played by inappropriate American stars and of a dumb blond being transformed into a happy one is so familiar that it needs talent to find a new angle. The comic sketch team with the tale of an innocent from the valleys and his script of the 1984 miners' strike. The Americans move in, the Scargills are played by Al Pacino and Meryl Streep and invention is sustained to the last frame.
11.10 **Everybody's Channel**. David Schulman's film chronicles the history of public access television in the United States
12.00am **Turn It On, Turn It In, Take It Over**. Allen Ginsberg introduces a compilation of some of the first examples of public access and community television in the US. Ends at 1.10

RADIO 1

FM Stereo and MW
5.00am **Juke Box** 5.30 **Simon Mayo** 5.30 **Simon Bates** 12.30pm **Newsnight** 12.45 **Gary Davies** 3.00 **Steve Wright** in the **Afternoon** 5.30 **News** 5.50 **Mark Goodier** 7.30 **The Mike Read Collection** 8.00 **John Peel** 10.00 **Camelot** 12.00-2.00am **Bob Harris**

RADIO 2

FM Stereo and MW
4.00am **Steve Macdonald** 5.30 **Chris Egan** 7.30 **Antony Brown** 8.30 **John Chisholm** 11.00 **John Young** 1.00pm **David Jacobs** 2.00 **Gloria Hunniford** 3.30 **Mike White** 4.00 **Johnnie Walker** with the **Phil Taylor** Orchestra 4.05 **Henry Mancini** 5.00 **John Dunn** 7.00 **Double Bill** 7.30 **Rock** 7.45 **Johnnie Walker** 8.00 **Big Band** 8.30 **Big Band** 8.45 **Johnnie Walker** 9.00 **Johnnie Walker** 9.15 **Johnnie Walker** 9.30 **Johnnie Walker** 9.45 **Johnnie Walker** 10.00 **Johnnie Walker** 10.15 **Johnnie Walker** 10.30 **Johnnie Walker** 10.45 **Johnnie Walker** 11.00 **Johnnie Walker** 11.15 **Johnnie Walker** 11.30 **Johnnie Walker** 11.45 **Johnnie Walker** 12.00 **Johnnie Walker** 12.15 **Johnnie Walker** 12.30 **Johnnie Walker** 12.45 **Johnnie Walker** 1.00 **Johnnie Walker** 1.15 **Johnnie Walker** 1.30 **Johnnie Walker** 1.45 **Johnnie Walker** 2.00 **Johnnie Walker** 2.15 **Johnnie Walker** 2.30 **Johnnie Walker** 2.45 **Johnnie Walker** 3.00 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Israel backs down on Soviet Jews

FROM RICHARD OWEN IN JERUSALEM

IN A remarkable shift of policy Ariel Sharon, the hardline and hawkish former general who has long favoured Jewish settlement of the occupied West Bank and Gaza, yesterday declared that Soviet Jews now arriving in Israel in huge numbers would not be "sent across the green line" to occupied areas.

Mr Sharon, who has overall responsibility for immigration in the new right-wing Israeli government of Yitzhak Shamir, was apparently responding to intense pressure from the United States, the Soviet Union and the Arab world. He said the Shamir government still took the view that Soviet Jews were free to live wherever they chose.

But Mr Sharon said at a meeting of the Jewish Agency, which raises funds for im-

migration and helps immigrants to cope, that Israel would not build housing for immigrants in the West Bank or the Gaza Strip.

At the recent superpower summit in Washington, President Gorbachev threatened to reduce the flow of Soviet Jewish emigration if the immigrants settled on occupied Arab land. Britain and the United States have also voiced strong objections to the settlement of Soviet Jews on the West Bank, with Congress threatening to cut off or reduce housing aid to Israel.

Although only a handful of Soviet Jews have so far gone to live in Jewish settlements on the West Bank, Arab leaders have repeatedly expressed the fear that a flood of Soviet Jews will give the territory a large Jewish

population and alter the demographic balance, ruling out any future negotiation of Palestinian independence.

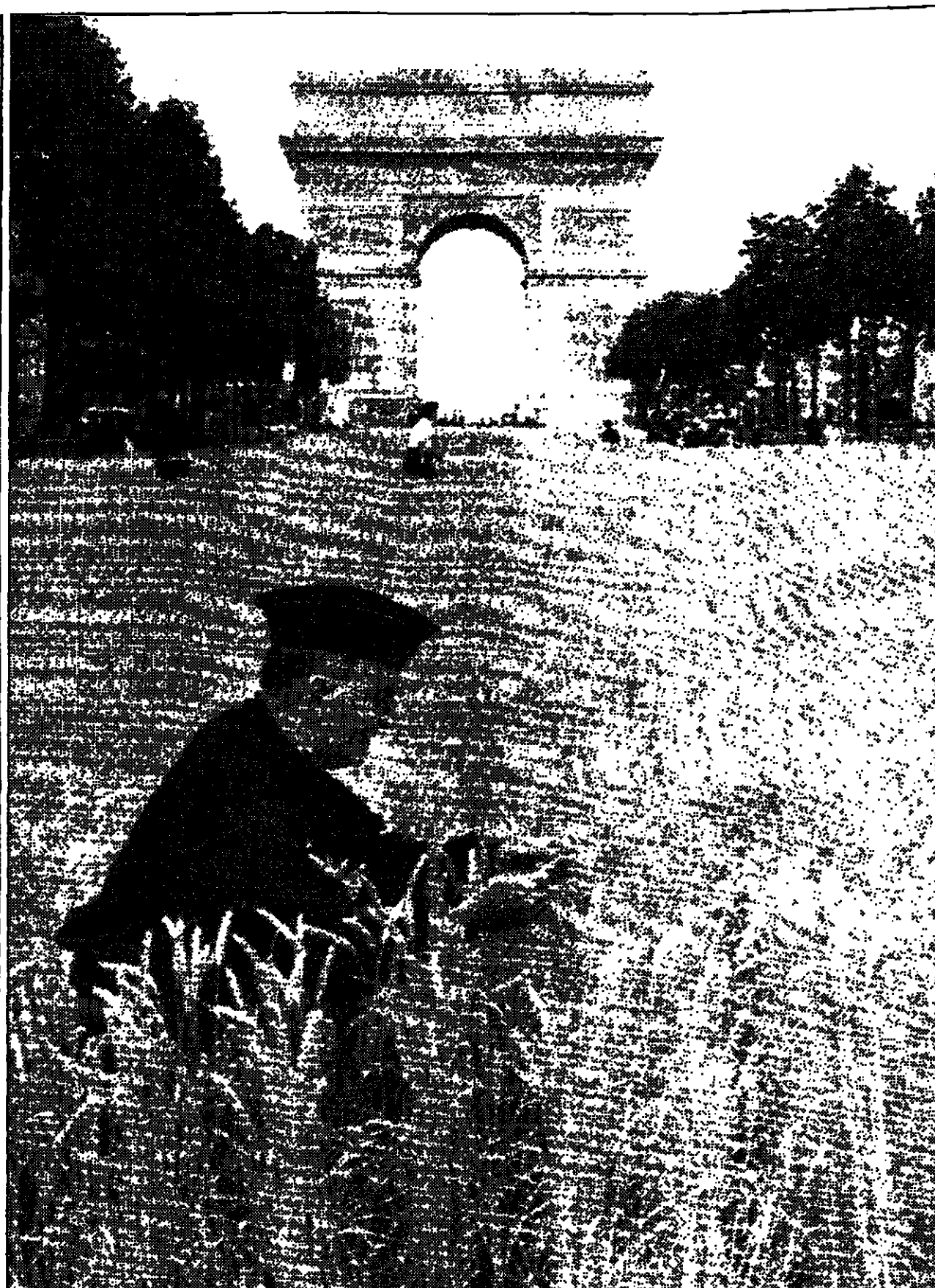
Mr Sharon gave no undertaking that Soviet Jews would not be settled in Arab East Jerusalem, which was annexed by Israel after the 1967 Six Day war. He said the government "has not changed, even for one minute," its commitment to the "strategic importance" of Jews living in the West Bank and Gaza. At present some 70,000 Jewish settlers live among more than 1.5 million Palestinians. But Mr Sharon said that, unless Israel concentrated its efforts on settling Soviet Jews inside pre-1967 Israel, the absorption programme would be in danger. "Because of the problems involved, immigrants will not be sent across the green line," he said.

The Jewish Agency is debating ways of raising the £145 million needed to absorb an estimated 150,000-200,000 Soviet Jews expected to arrive this year. Some officials expect a million new immigrants over the next two to three years. The influx is already stretching jobs and housing to breaking point, and officials warned at the weekend of mass homelessness as Soviet Jews either fail to find accommodation or force less well-off young couples on to the streets by paying high rents to greedy landlords.

Ten homeless Israeli families have been camped in tents outside the Knesset for the past week as a protest, and Mr Sharon has predicted that Israel will be short of 40,000 homes by the end of the year. But his proposal for importing pre-fabricated housing has caused anger in the Israeli building industry. Mr Sharon said that immigrant housing would from now on be built in developing areas of Israel such as the Negev desert and the Galilee region.

Meanwhile, violence continued between neighbouring Arab and Jewish areas of Jerusalem. In the north, two Palestinian gunmen were killed by an Israeli naval patrol while trying to land on the coast. And three people were injured when a small bomb exploded at a campsite on the Dead Sea on Saturday.

Mr Rafi Eitan, one of the far-right ministers in the new government, yesterday declared the peace process dead. "We might as well tell the Americans the truth," he said. But diplomats said the Shamir government, which this week is formulating its reply to the Bush administration on the stalled peace process, was keen to signal to the outside world that it was not as belligerently anti-Arab as it has been painted.



Cereal fields: A French policeman kneeling in waving wheat on the Champs Elysees yesterday. The grain, grown on pallets and brought in overnight as a publicity stunt to improve city-dwellers' image of European farmers, transformed half a mile of Paris's most famous avenue starting at the Arc de Triomphe. During the evening,

three combine harvesters backed by 1,800 farmers from all over Europe were "harvesting" the strip, normally packed with eight lanes of cars. French farm groups, with government aid, spent 27 million francs (£2.8 million) on the spectacular - money one environmental group said would have been better spent on sending city children

to the countryside. "People who live in the cities have become ignorant of the economic weight of rural life," Jacques Delors, the European Commission president said. "We had to do something striking." Wheat, France's biggest cereal crop, accounts for a sizable share of the £31 billion spent on agriculture last year by the EC. (Reuter)

Labour attacks 'far-out Tories'

Continued from page 1

nomie prospects, particularly the hopes of lower mortgage and interest rates, lower inflation, coupled with a lessening in discontent with the poll tax.

Over the past four months the swing in economic optimism of 10 per cent has led to a 6.5 per cent swing in voting intention to the Tories. Back in March only 17 per cent thought Britain's general economic position would improve while 60 per cent believed it would get worse. By this month the proportion who think that the economic prospects are likely to deteriorate has dropped to 46 per cent.

and far-out dogma of the fringe and freakish research institutes that brought us the unwanted poll tax and the privatisation of water, electricity and parts of the NHS.

Labour party advisers greeted Mrs Thatcher's new policy commitments as at least handing them ammunition to match the summer offensive being run by Kenneth Baker, the Tory party chairman, against the Opposition's *Looking to the Future* policy document. "This is the move we have been waiting for," said one. "The phoney war is now over and we can mount a sustained attack and arouse fears of what a fourth term of Mrs Thatcher herself will mean."

There has also been a short, sharp revival in Mrs Thatcher's personal standing from 20 per cent in March, making her the least popular prime minister in British history, up to 30 per cent this month. The percentage satisfied with Neil Kinnock, Labour leader, has remained fairly static at about 38 per cent.

Legislative measures disclosed by the prime minister included further privatisations, with coal, parts of the Post Office and rail likely to be the prime candidates; increased home ownership with rent into mortgage schemes for remaining council tenants; privately-built toll roads for lorries; and a reform of family and divorce laws.

But Labour leaders anxious to maintain the psychological advantage of a double figure lead over the Conservatives latched on to Mrs Thatcher's declaration to the Conservative Women's conference that "we will never run out of steam".

Mr Gordon Brown, shadow trade and industry secretary, said: "When the whole of the country believes she has gone too far, she is clearly obsessed by the view that she has not yet gone far enough."

Ministers are bracing themselves for damaging headlines this week. Sir Leon Brittan, Britain's senior EC commissioner, is expected to deliver his damning judgment over the £150 million sale of the Rover car company to British Aerospace on Wednesday. Tory backbenchers are preparing to revolt against the government's reluctance to designate set budgets for local authorities to bring in the community care reforms and over a national dog registration scheme.

Egypt mediates, page 11

Canada split fails to halt royal visit

By MICHAEL EVANS

THE Queen will arrive in Canada on Wednesday in the middle of constitutional turmoil after the collapse of a proposed accord with the French-speaking province of Quebec.

had been due to watch a ceremony in Ottawa on Sunday in which the so-called Meech Lake agreement would have been signed, recognising Quebec as a "distinct society" within the country.

The ceremony had to be called off after the refusal last Friday by the provinces of Manitoba and Newfoundland to ratify the accord, bringing to naught three years of sensitive negotiations. Yesterday a spokesman for Buckingham Palace said that the Queen had a full programme for Sunday, although it had been intended for her to observe the Meech Lake signing ceremony.

The palace official said there was never any question of the Queen cancelling her trip to Canada. She had been kept informed of the political developments by Brian Mulroney, the prime minister, who treated with scorn calls for her resignation.

The Queen is flying to Canada via Iceland.

Canada's future, page 9

Japan to hunt 300 whales this year

FROM JOE JOSEPH IN TOKYO

JAPAN, risking further condemnation from both conservationists and its trading partners, is to catch another 300 minke whales in Antarctic waters this year for what it claims is research.

The decision will be presented to the annual International Whaling Commission meeting starting in The Hague next Monday. It is certain to be received with disapproval by other commission members and ecologists, who regard Japan's research whaling programme as a ruse to skirt the ban on commercial whaling.

The moratorium did not cover whaling for research, creating a loophole to allow the Japanese to continue hunting whales to compile data on populations. The planned minke catch will be the country's fourth since the ban was agreed in 1985. The suspicions of critics about Japan's motives are fuelled by the speed with which the whales are sold as food.

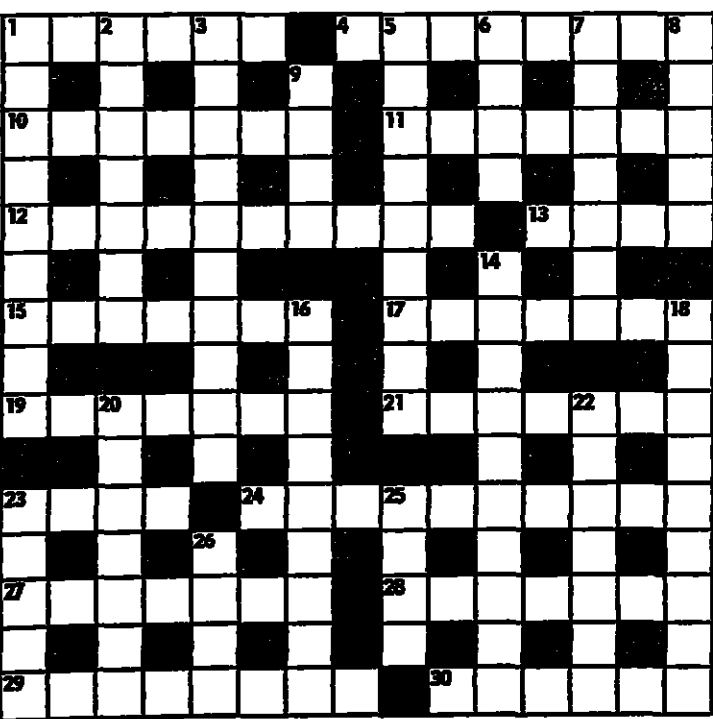
Last month Japan's Cetacean Research Institute sold its latest catch of 330 minke whales, caught last winter, to Japanese fish wholesalers. Whale meat, because of its scarcity, is now a luxury. By the time this institute's supplies reach Japanese supermarket shelves it sells for 800 yen a 100g (about £11 a lb).

Wildlife campaigners say that Japanese research whaling is also designed to keep the commercial whaling industry and its skills alive until the commission's ban is lifted. In fact, Japanese officials intend to ask the commission's meeting to approve a resumption of coastal whaling. They want to be treated in the same way as Eskimos, who are exempt from the ban because they traditionally survive by whaling. Japan concedes that this appeal is likely to fall on deaf ears in The Hague, where a resolution may be adopted against its research whaling.

A week ago conservationists visited Tokyo to try to persuade the Japanese government to end the hunting of Japan's porpoises off northern Japan before they become extinct. Japanese dolphin catches have increased since the commission's ban on commercial whaling. Unrestricted hunts of Dall's porpoises during the past three years have netted 84,000 of the rare breed, at least two-thirds of the known population.

Wildlife groups are pressing the commission to add dolphins, porpoises and small whales to the list of species for which it assumes responsibility.

THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 18,329



- ACROSS
- 1 Remain concerned with a certain arrogance (6).
 - 4 Taking blockheads in, he's killing (8).
 - 10 He plans to play outside left (7).
 - 11 Upright, but aggressive (7).
 - 12 Hand out five hundred - one's donation (10).
 - 13 Everybody stands by the youth-leader as a friend (4).
 - 15 Sound covering for crawlers? (7).
 - 17 The carrier belted by a gunman (7).
 - 19 Showing craft about Dances being treated for depression (7).
 - 20 Doesn't like the setting of French exams (7).
 - 23 Mourn softly, softly in a confined area (4).
 - 24 Bars checking stock (6-4).
 - 27 An example of Flora as a writer of poetry (7).

- DOWN
- 1 Repair torn dress with a pin when speed is called for (9).
 - 2 A personal voucher (7).
 - 3 Exiles, mere ends - it's absurd (10).
 - 5 Slightly injured, so didn't compete (9).
 - 6 Troops get a bit warm yet stay cool (4).
 - 7 Heavy drinker goes round the room to find something like an onion... (7).
 - 8 ...but there's no holding the non-drinker that's smart (5).
 - 9 Dig in the earth for (30-4).
 - 14 Like peas in a pod nevertheless (3,3,4).
 - 16 American backing composer - he's really supportive (9).
 - 18 Needs rice for cooking in the home (9).
 - 20 Cleaner work-alternative - and dull (7).
 - 22 Laid out money without hesitation for a glider (7).
 - 23 This fellow caught and mounted insects (5).
 - 25 To carry or, put another way, child-bearing (4).
 - 26 Story-teller the Bar upset (4).

Complete crossword, page 15

WEATHER

A weak cold front will move slowly south-east across England and Wales. Much of southern England, the Midlands and East Anglia will be warm, with a lot of cloud. Brighter or sunnier spells inland. The rest of the UK will be brighter, with showers in the north-west and over Northern Ireland. Cloudy with rain over the northern isles. Outlook: some showers in the north. Very warm in the south, with thundery showers.

ABROAD

Monday: t-thunder; d-drizzle; f-fog; s-sun; st-storm; sn-snow; f-fair; c-cloud; r-rain

	C	F	S	St
Alexandria	29	84	31	88
Amman	28	82	30	86
Algiers	30	86	32	90
Ankara	28	82	30	86
Antwerp	20	68	22	72
Athens	32	90	34	93
Bahia	35	95	37	99
Barcelona	28	82	30	86
Bombay	32	90	34	93
Buenos Aires	28	82	30	86
Calcutta	32	90	34	93
Cairo	34	93	36	97
Cape Town	18	64	20	68
Colon	28	82	30	86
Copenhagen	18	64	20	68
Dublin	18	64	20	68
Hong Kong	30	86	32	90
London	18	64	20	68
Los Angeles	28	82	30	86
Lyons	18	64	20	68
Madrid	28	82	30	86
Manila	32	90	34	93
Mexico City	28	82	30	86
Moscow	18	64	20	68
New Delhi	32	90	34	93
New York	18	64	20	68
Paris	18	64	20	68
Rangoon	32	90	34	93
San Francisco	18	64	20	68
Singapore	32	90	34	93
Sydney	28	82	30	86
Tokyo	18	64	20	68
Washington	18	64	20	68
Zurich	18	64	20	68

AROUND BRITAIN

	Sun	Rain	Max	Min
Southborough	9.5	15	18	64
Southampton	7.0	17	18	64
Lidzhampton	10.0	17	63	sunny
Bognor Regis	11.2	15	61	sunny
Weymouth	7.0	17	61	sunny
Sharnkin	9.0	17	61	sunny
Southampton	9.0	18	64	shower
Weymouth	8.0	17	64	shower
Weymouth	7.0	17	63	bright
Exmouth	4.0	18	64	cloudy
Weymouth	7.0	17	64	cloudy
Palnouth	1.8	17	63	sunny
Pennance	6.9	17	63	sunny
Weymouth	7.0	17	63	sunny
Jersey	1.7	17	66	bright
St. Ives	7.3	15	59	sunny
Weymouth	7.0	17	61	sunny
Weymouth	1.1	17	66	sunny
Morecombe	9.6	18	61	sunny
Weymouth	9.6	18	64	shower
Birmingham	9.6	14	68	shower
Buxton	6.8	15	61	sunny
Weymouth	10.0	17	64	shower
London	5.1	18	64	shower
Manchester	5.1	18	64	thunder
Weymouth	7.0	17	64	shower
Nottingham	8.5	17	63	shower
Cardiff	9.2	18	64	sunny
Weymouth	7.4	19	64	sunny
Weymouth	9.1	17	63	sunny
Weymouth	9.2	17	65	shower
Weymouth	10.0	18	61	shower
Weymouth	9.9	17	61	shower
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BUSINESS

Executive Editor
David Brewerton

Big four banks set to double provisions

INCREASING liquidity problems among corporate customers, and the failure of British & Commonwealth and other large groups, are likely to force the big four clearing banks to double provisions for bad and doubtful debts when they make up their books for the first half of the year.

Analysts making the rounds of the banks before their directors go into pre-results purdah have been cutting their profit forecasts almost entirely due to indications that provisions will be much higher than expected.

John Aitken of County Nat-West WoodMac, the broker, suggests total provisions, ignoring any further moves on developing country debt, will be about £1.1 billion for the half year. Of this, provisions on domestic corporate business could rise from £300 million a year ago to £700 million.

This will include the cost of the failure of British & Commonwealth, for which Barclays alone will provide £100 million, and Rush & Tompkins, which may cost Lloyds £50 million with its smaller share of B&C. Midland, which took a more rosy view of the economy last year than others, is likely to show the biggest percentage rise.

Allison Deuchars of Smith New Court, the broker, said the banks are taking a tougher line than normal at the half-way stage in the knowledge that, as with sovereign debt, the market was likely to appreciate a realistic view.

But Mr Aitken said he expects the losses to continue at a high level. "Provisions are going to be a lot bigger for a lot longer than most people including the banks believe" he said.

New plan for rescue of Coloroll

By OUR CITY STAFF

A FURTHER rescue package for Coloroll, the home furnishings group which crashed owing more than £300 million, is expected to be attempted this week by Candover Investments, the management buy-out specialist whose earlier efforts failed.

Ernst & Young, the chartered accountants called in as receivers, could not comment over the weekend on any renewed approach from Candover. But it is believed that institutions holding Coloroll shares have been approached to support a new rescue.

Candover's new plans would involve shareholders putting up cash for fresh equity.

A feature of the package is believed to be the involvement of Howard Dyer, formerly in charge of American operations for Williams Holdings, as putative head of the restructured Coloroll.

He and his team of executives could be entitled to 10 per cent of the company if certain targets were met.

THE BOARD

CHANGE ON WEEK

US dollar
1.7305 (+0.0255)
W German mark
2.8995 (+0.0053)
Exchange index
91.2 (+0.6)

STOCKMARKET

FT 30 Share
1913.0 (-12.9)
FT-SE 100
2378.5 (-13.8)
New York Dow Jones
2857.18 (-78.71)
Tokyo Nikkei Ave
31694.57 (-843.83)

CURRENCY RATES

	Bank	Rate
Australia \$	2.31	2.15
Austria Sch	21.15	58.40
Belgium Fr	62.40	1.98
Canada \$	2.108	1.98
Denmark Kr	11.54	6.75
Finland Mk	7.15	5.14
France Fr	3.02	2.64
Germany DM	208.00	273.00
Greece Dr	14.08	13.18
Hong Kong \$	7.15	1.06
Ireland Pt	22.15	205.00
Italy Lit	281.00	3.19
Japan Yen	337	10.54
Netherlands Gld	11.54	243.25
Norway Kr	204.25	5.25
Portugal Esc	105.50	173.50
South Africa Rd	10.98	10.28
Spain Ptas	166.38	2.38
Sweden Kr	474.00	434.00
Switzerland Fr	2.08	2.08
Turkey Lira	1.208	1.208
USA \$	24.25	18.25
Yugoslavia Dnr		

Rates for small denomination bank only on request by Barclays Bank PLC. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques.
Retail Price Index: 128.2 (May)

Shortage of orders 'forces curb on price rises'

By GRAHAM SEARJEANT
AND RODNEY LORD

A GROWING shortage of orders, which are at their lowest level for eight years, is finally forcing manufacturers to curb price rises. The prediction, in the latest monthly trends survey by the Confederation of British Industry, suggests that the Chancellor's painful anti-inflationary policy has at last begun to work through to prices.

The survey, regarded as an accurate predictor of short-term trends, shows that 17 per cent more firms expect to raise prices over the coming four months than to cut them. But this is the lowest figure since October 1986.

It compares with a balance of 24 per cent

predicting price rises a month ago and 37 per cent six months ago.

A curb on price rises by industry would be a breakthrough for the government. The 12-month rise in producer prices, which the Bank of England sees as the best indicator of underlying inflation, has been creeping steadily up to reach 6.2 per cent in May, the highest for seven years. In May alone, prices rose by 0.5 per cent.

The resistance to rises stems from the deepening shortage of orders. A balance of 22 per cent of firms said orders were below normal. This is slightly worse than a month ago and implies that order books are at their lowest since June 1982.

Indisputably bad news in the survey is that export orders have also started to turn

down, suggesting that the advance in the volume of exports on which government is relying to shrink the trade gap is likely to slow. A balance of 3 per cent of respondents said export orders were below normal although this is still much better than a year ago.

David Wigglesworth, chairman of the CBI's economic situation committee, said: "The intensity of competition combined with the reduced level of demand is clearly preventing many manufacturers from passing on their rising costs in higher prices. This is good news for inflation but bad for profit margins."

New predictions by the London Business School suggest early entry into the exchange rate mechanism of the European

Monetary System is likely to cut inflation further, but at the cost of even slower growth.

For the first time the LBS has assumed that Britain joins the ERM from next autumn. As a result it expects inflation to average 6.1 per cent next year and under 5 per cent in 1992.

The cost is four years of growth at about 2 per cent and rising unemployment. The government will not be able to make tax cuts and will be able to bring interest rates no lower than 12 per cent if fiscal and monetary policies are kept consistent with a stable exchange rate, the LBS says.

Exports continue to grow strongly this year, but growth slackens as competitiveness weakens and the balance of payments

deficit remains between £12 billion and £13 billion in the next three years.

The LBS authors favour ERM entry at a relatively high exchange rate. This would minimise the likelihood of big cuts in interest rates. They also prefer entry to a wide band before permitted fluctuation is narrowed.

The Ernst & Young Item Club, using the Treasury model of the economy, predicts that ERM entry will require tax increases. The reward would be inflation below 4 per cent next year — a lower figure than projected by most forecasters. Growth will be no more than 2.3 per cent next year after only 1 per cent this year.

Economic View, page 27

Power unions seek £1 bn sell-off shares

By MARTIN WALLER

POWER unions have started a campaign for shares worth an estimated £1 billion to be set aside in the stock market flotation of the industry for their 150,000 members.

The electricity supply trade union council, the umbrella body for the nine electricity supply unions, met John Wakeham, the energy secretary, last week to deliver its demands.

Some previous privatisations have met strong opposition from unions. By reversing that stand, the electricity supply workers are attempting to ensure that when the sale goes ahead, they reap the maximum benefit.

This could prove embarrassing for the government, even though it has said it wants to see a significant slice of the equity owned by the workforce to provide incentives for a strong performance.

Analysts say much of the industry's progress should come from job cuts.

John Lyons, secretary of the council and general secretary of the Electrical Power Engineers' Association, is regarded in Whitehall as one of the most realistic of the new union leaders.

But his claim dwarfs the share-out to employees in other government share issues because the unions want a guaranteed 10 per cent of the total package either issued to the workforce immediately or put into employee share op-

tions plans (esops) made available over the next seven years.

If the government responds with "derisory offers," says Mr Lyons, these will be rejected and the unions will conduct a public campaign in support of their claim this summer and autumn in the run-up to the December flotation of the 12 electricity distribution companies.

In this use of esops, the unions are relying for the first time on improvements to the limits set by the Inland Revenue on such plans brought in with last year's Finance Act. An esop allows employees in a company to buy equity through a special trust.

Another novel aspect of the union claim is that, as a further incentive, senior employees earning more than £20,000 a year would be offered their own chunk of free shares over and above those set aside for the workforce as a whole.

The claim is unlikely to have found much favour with Mr Wakeham, though the official Whitehall line is no decisions have been made on esops.

A spokesman for the energy department said: "Discussions are still continuing with the industry on the details of the offer. An announcement is likely in July."

Whitehall will not want to depart greatly from the procedure used in last year's water flotation, in which about 5 per cent of the ten regional water

companies was put aside for special share schemes.

Mr Lyons said Mr Wakeham had been giving nothing away at last week's meeting.

He added that the unions had been left with "the clear impression that it had virtually been decided that the electricity supply employees will get nothing more than had been offered to the water industry."

He said refusal of the unions' claim would expose the claim by Cecil Parkinson, Mr Wakeham's predecessor, that staff in the electricity industry should have a real stake in the companies as "a hollow sham."

The unions are demanding:

● Free shares for every employee to a value of £2,000, against £70 offered to the water workers.

● Staff earning more than £20,000 to be given a further two free shares for every one they buy in the float, up to 10 per cent of their annual salary, subject to a maximum of £5,000 worth of free shares.

● The rest of the 10 per cent of the companies to be set aside for the employees to be offered to all the workforce at a 10 per cent discount to float price.

● Any outstanding shares up to the 10 per cent limit be bought by company esops.

Mr Lyons said: "The proposals, for the very first time, see major trade unions offering the government a shop window for the delivery of its expressed ideals."



Long-term view: Neil McKerron cannot sell any of Glenmorangie's increased whisky production for at least ten years

GLENMORANGIE, the single malt Scotch which is number two in its sector in Britain and market leader in Scotland, is to double its production capacity in a £5 million development of its distillery at Tain, Ross and Cromarty, (Derek Harris writes).

It is part of the quoted Macdonald Martin Distilleries, one of a handful of independent specialist whisky makers still managed exclusively from Scotland.

Unusually among malt distillers, all Glenmorangie production is sold under that label in bottle instead of a proportion going into blended whiskies.

Stills operate in pairs, and at Tain two new pairs, costing £2 million, are expected to start producing in the autumn whisky that will be ready for drinking, at the minimum, in ten years' time.

The expansion is targeted at

Scots' favourite malt to grow at the double

meeting Glenmorangie's expectations of growth by the turn of the century both in the popularity of single malt whiskies and its own share of the growing market.

Neil McKerron, the Glenmorangie managing director who is also group managing director of Macdonald Martin, said: "Glenmorangie grew internationally by more than 40 per cent last year and overseas has consistently outperformed the entire industry growth of single malts."

"By the year 2,000 we would not have had sufficient

ten-year-old Glenmorangie in the warehouses to meet demand."

Fifteen years ago Tain production capacity was doubled, yet Glenmorangie maintained full production when production cutbacks and distillery closures hit the industry during the 1980s.

Single malts account for 3 per cent of the global market by volume and 7 per cent by value and over ten years have seen value growth rates double those of blended whiskies.

Mr McKerron said: "We believe single malts will con-

tinue to outperform the blended market. Over the next few years we have been projecting growth of about 8 per cent a year globally by volume and even if there are continued tough economic conditions I would still expect about 6 per cent growth."

Glenmorangie's sales successes have been a key factor in its parent's performance in the last full year when pre-tax profits jumped 47 per cent to £5.53 million against £3.75 million in the previous 15-month period.

The Glenmorangie expansion should not mean the distillery will have to amend its promotional advertising pitch of a premium malt distilled by "the 16 men of Tain", said Mr McKerron.

He added: "We would probably have to take on another warehouseman but that wouldn't count. We would still be the fifth smallest distillery in Scotland."

Birch set to send Boots a £4m writ

By MARTIN WALLER

PHILIP BIRCH, the former chairman of Ward White, may be about to enter the record books this week when Boots, which acquired his Payless and Halfords retail group last year, receives a £4 million-plus writ for breach of contract.

Mr Birch is understood to have made last Friday the deadline for Boots to agree his claim for compensation for loss of earnings under the five-year rolling contract he had with Ward White.

The passing of the deadline would leave him with no choice but to resort to legal action, according to sources close to Mr Birch.

A spokesman for Boots had no knowledge at the weekend of any writ having been served.

The Nottingham-based



Birch: deadline for talks

pharmaceutical retailer has always refused to comment on the course of negotiations with Mr Birch.

A £4 million settlement would be the biggest pay-off in British corporate history.

Panel to demand Media's TVS aim

By OUR CITY STAFF

MEDIA Ventures International, an investment company linked with TVS Entertainment, will be required by the Takeover Panel today to spell out its plans for the troubled southern England ITV contractor.

The course of events leading to the panel's involvement is unclear, apparently involving the provision to the media and MPs of forged documents purporting to be from MVI, which has the backing of the American bank Merrill Lynch. MVI, which specialises in media investments, refused to elaborate at the weekend.

The forgeries talked of a full joint bid for TVS by MVI, the Italian media magnate Silvio Berlusconi and the South African businessman David Hume and Arthur Price, whose sale of his American

production company, MTM, to TVS prompted a decline in the British company's fortunes. The forgeries seemingly made use of genuine documents obtained from MVI's London offices. MVI says it has called in police.

Such a frontal assault on TVS would be impossible under Independent Broadcasting Authority rules. The genuine documents detailed plans to form a "ginger group" of disaffected TVS shareholders to press the company to sell MTM before the financial burden from its purchase harms TVS's chances in the next television franchise round. It is unclear whether this plan will now go ahead, given the unwanted publicity.

The panel is expected to seek a binding declaration from MVI on its intentions.

Casinos become bigger gamble

By DOUGLAS BELL

THE Gaming Board is to receive extensive powers to intervene when casinos, and companies controlling them, change hands. The move will be bad news for those, such as Mecca Leisure Group, anxious to dispose of casinos now that rising overheads have eroded profitability amid stagnant turnover.

The Gaming Board, in effect, is expected to be given authority to close licensed gaming clubs, promptly and without argument, after any significant change in share ownership of which it disapproves. The only appeal would be to the board itself, which will not be required to give reasons for decisions. This will make it much riskier, for all concerned, whenever anyone who does not enjoy board approval, or who is resident abroad, acquires a stake in an enterprise operating a casino. They could jeopardise the assets of the company.

At present, if the board is concerned about a change in share ownership, it has to fight long battles before licensing

justices, followed by crown court appeals, to show that a licensee holder is no longer "fit and proper" to keep it. All the while, the clubs involved stay open and available for sale — possibly to a party just as unacceptable to the board.

Under the proposed new law, when changes in ownership take place, the board would be able simply to serve notice on a company to close its casinos immediately, adding that the licences no longer exist and that there is nothing to sell but the buildings. Substantial public companies could be wiped out.

The sanction is in the Gaming (Amendment) Bill, which has had its third reading in the Lords and, barring unforeseen problems in the Commons, is expected to be law before the end of the year. The bill would give the board wider powers to revoke a casino's certificate of consent, which underpins its licence. Revoking the certificate automatically extinguishes its gaming licence. It is, moreover, a measure against which there is no effective appeal. Legally, the certi-

cate is regarded as a privilege, not a right.

The purpose of the bill is to close a loophole in the 1968 Gaming Act. As things stand, individuals and companies that would be denied a certificate can bypass the act by buying a company holding one. By the certificate procedure, the board investigates the probity and financial resources of a candidate before permitting an application to justices for a licence. It has total discretion on whether to grant a certificate, and gives no reasons for refusal. This is to assist it to exclude criminal elements. However, once a certificate is issued, the grounds for revocation are, at present, limited.

Under the bill, any change in share ownership affecting the overall control of more than 15 per cent of a company's voting power would require it to apply for "continuance" of its certificate. The sanction could be triggered by changes in a company, or a federation of parties, owning 15 per cent of a major group. The board will probably hope this will be deterrent enough to unacceptable bidders.

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Utilities link to build UK's biggest plant for wind power

By MARTIN WALLER

WATER and electricity do not normally mix — but the two relevant utilities in Yorkshire are combining to build what is expected to be Britain's biggest wind power generator at a site west of Bradford on the foothills of the Pennines.

Yorkshire Electricity, set for privatisation this autumn with the other 11 regional electricity distributors, is keen, under its chairman and chief executive, James Porteous, to expand its own generation capacity.

The group intends with Yorkshire Water to make a planning application in about six weeks to the relevant local authority for a 9 MW plant of up to 30 windmill-like generators at the Bradford site, owned by the water company. Its exact whereabouts is not being revealed yet.

The scheme will be larger than any of this country's "clean power" plants so far, but will itself be dwarfed by a huge development near San

Francisco, with 4,000 generators.

The water company is one of Yorkshire Electricity's biggest customers. The scheme will probably be jointly owned by the two companies, which will share profits. The windmills are planned to come into service in phases, the first coming on line three to six months after building work is expected to start, at the end of this year.

Wind power is a much costlier way of generating power than conventional fossil fuel methods, but the venture will benefit from higher prices for its power than presently apply elsewhere in the electricity industry. John Wakeham, the energy secretary, will shortly announce which non-fossil fuel schemes will receive the government's blessing. They can then expect to be paid up to a third more per kilowatt hour than had been envisaged under the Department of Energy clean power programme.



Some like it hot: Marshall in fantasy mood and beside a prototype of the booth

Barcrest brings stars to the booth

than 2,000 booths. "However, it is inevitable that our paths will cross," he said.

The advantage of the Photostar system is that the booth allows people to select a choice of attractive and titillating backgrounds from a library in the unit's memory.

Like the old naughty seaside snaps, customers can also superimpose say the body of a fat lady over their own or pose with a film star while studying



the composition on a colour visual display unit.

Also unlike conventional booths, Photostar's video image technology allows the customer to re-take the shot if he is unhappy with his pose.

Over the next few weeks the company will begin installing booths at theme parks, leisure centres and "anywhere where people congregate", said Mr Marshall.

Photostar is planning to have 100 in place across the country by the end of the year with a total of 1,000 by 1992-1993.

The cost of a photograph is expected to be £2, which, the company claims, is half the price of existing, operator-assisted, electronic booths.

Photo-Me International's booths attract on average 40 customers a day.

Fund will cash in on debt-laden companies

FROM JOHN DURIE IN NEW YORK

ROY Disney and his partners in Shamrock Holdings have raised \$450 million to invest in companies trying to restructure from debt incurred in previous takeovers.

The move comes after one of the 1980s investment stars, Coniston Partners, disbanded its investment pool of \$700 million.

Coniston's demise reflects the changing nature of Wall Street deals with the collapse of the junk bond market and a more cautious attitude by banks, making takeovers more difficult.

Coniston operated by buying up to 20 per cent of a target, hoping to use this stake to press for drastic action like a break-up or a takeover.

A sign of its difficulties was its \$400 million investment in United Airlines, which led to a union takeover of the airline.

Coniston made a loss. The Shamrock fund is part of a new trend in which those groups still with cash are hoping to buy cheaply into companies that need money.

Lazard Freres, the investment bank recently formed a \$1.6 billion fund for the same purpose.

US NOTEBOOK

The Fed's policy of low money growth pays off

The US has experienced something very close to zero growth for six months. But there is virtually no chance the Federal Reserve will alter the policy that has produced very low money growth. The central bank can see that the policy is paying off.

Gold is down; oil is down; the Commodity Research Bureau index of commodity futures prices has reached its lowest since mid-February.

The dollar is reasonably healthy and is giving the yen a run for its money; the US trade deficit is falling.

Personal consumption growth is way down as Americans abandon the debt mania of the 1980s and begin to rebuild their savings, while cutting back on credit and home loans.

Perhaps most importantly, Alan Greenspan is now in the position where he is making it quite clear to Congress that there will be no "ease" until a "credible" budget is produced.

The Administration may wait; commerce secretary Mosbacher, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers Michael Boskin, President Bush and budget director Darman may all complain. But so far, Greenspan has stood firm.

Indeed, the Federal Reserve is the only source of any substantial official commitment to an anti-inflation policy for America.

The administration and congress are aching for inflation, as a way of bailing them out of the consequences of the fiscal debacle.

Greenspan has a powerful ally — the bond market of New York, which is exceptionally leery of any sign of economic expansion and any hint of inflation.

Recent evidence of economic weakness, including weak retail sales, housing starts and construction spending, have not produced any important rally in bonds. They have merely been absorbed as part of the price America must pay to reconstruct its finances after

the 1980s debt binge. Two eternal influences are helping to hold US bond prices.

First, there is the large spread between US and German yields — with German yields about 35 basis points higher.

Second, there is the inflation in the Far East.

In the US, a major reconstruction is required. Banks are weak after the debt orgy. The same goes for insurance companies and many pension funds. Capital rebuilding is also a must for many corporations.

More broadly, the US has been gravely weakened by huge military expenditure.

Public education has reached low levels; there are 36 million illiterates in America and the system continues to pour out new illiterates.

The infrastructure — roads, bridges and airports — is in grave disrepair.

New York is an example of a modern American city struggling to survive as a functioning entity.

So America has a vast job of rebuilding to achieve during the 1990s.

Some argue this will produce high real interest rates and high nominal interest rates.

But this view puts too low a value on changes already taking place.

Personal savings have doubled in the past two years; personal consumption growth has virtually ceased; housing will absorb a much smaller share of national savings as family formation drops and the population ages.

non-residential construction is in such a glut that no new building is required in many regions for some time; falling inflation — the result of three-and-a-half years of low money growth — will stimulate savings; the same low money growth is making American products more competitive.

As long as the Fed stands firm, America will move into a period of national rebuilding in the 1990s.

Maxwell Newton

Frontier headaches for the Vatmen

BRUSSELS NOTEBOOK

MINISTERS have agreed that lorries may ferry goods across European Community borders without stopping at customs after 1992. The move will greatly reduce the costs, paperwork and delays that currently hamper cross-frontier trade. Instead, community states may stop trucks, ships or other carriers suspected of fraud or hiding drugs or illegal arms. Goods from outside the community will still face customs checks.

The ministers have taken "a major decision towards creating a vast market without internal frontiers", said Christiane Scrivener, EC tax commissioner, but it is an equally large headache for tax inspectors, who will now have to devise fraud-proof ways of collecting VAT and excise duties when border checks go.

Laundry lobby
EUROPEAN savings banks

have criticised planned community curbs on money-laundering for being too limited, fearing criminals will be able to whitewash their money through other channels not related to the banking industry. Through their lobby in Brussels, savings banks complain the directive is too loosely worded, and are worried it may damage banking secrecy.

Greek seeking gifts
AFTER flying round European capitals in search of sympathy for the troubled Greek economy, Constantine Mitsotakis, the prime minister, came begging to Brussels last week and received promises of help, though neither the amount nor the source of new funding has yet been announced.

Jacques Delors, the commission president, wants a remedy to be found "within the family" of the community, but the heading must involve a painful dose of austerity measures to bring inflation well down from 20 per cent and cut Greece's state deficit, currently approaching 17 per cent of GDP.

Loophole closed
GERMANY has also failed to block moves to bring a vast number of joint ventures under community financial reporting rules. Ministers appear finally to be closing a loophole through which limited and unlimited partnerships, some as large as the sports firm Adidas, have escaped EC accounting disclosure requirements, giving

them a supposed competitive advantage over other firms.

Insurance bonanza
LARGE firms will be able to shop around Europe for the cheapest way of insuring their company cars or fleets of commercial vehicles after an agreement between community trade ministers on the principle of opening the motor insurance market to free competition. The directive does not apply to private car insurance policies.

The move should be music to the ears of British insurers, allowing them to undercut pricier insurance policies on sale elsewhere in the community, which are currently shielded from foreign competition. It is hoped the mea-

sures will come into force by 1993.

Plant protection
POOR patent protection for biotechnology inventions in Europe is pushing companies to America and Japan to carry out their research and investment. This fear is at the heart of efforts by the community to establish common legal safeguards for lucrative biotechnology discoveries.

Brussels has drafted measures to protect plant and seed varieties, which currently fall outside the European Patent Convention. The measures will involve a mix between granting specific rights for specific varieties. Germany has raised serious queries over the ethical soundness of biotechnology research.

Peter Guilford
Brussels

Drug-cash reports on increase

BANKS and financial institutions have stepped up their guard against money laundering but staff still need to be more aware of attempts to deposit illegal drug money, the Treasury says in its latest economic progress report.

The number of reports of suspected laundering of drug money is running at an annual rate of over 2,000, after 1,204 in 1989, it says.

The system of "suspicion-based reporting", under which financial institutions must inform police or customs if they believe a deposit could be linked to drug trafficking, is being reinforced by a working group set up by the Bank of England.

European Community leaders are expected to review their strategy at a two-day summit starting in Dublin.

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Caron Keating

Inflation spectre haunts German union

ECONOMIC VIEW

RODNEY LORD

A week today Germany embarks on economic and monetary union (Gemu). While this is mainly a German adventure, the rest of us will not simply be spectators.

Since Gemu was agreed in principle, the details of how economic and monetary union would be achieved have gradually become clearer, but their effect remains as uncertain as ever. For the non-German world the central question is whether Gemu will be inflationary.

John Major, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, may be right in that if inflationary pressures build up, the Bundesbank can be relied upon to take counter action, but such action will not be without cost. If interest rates rise in Germany, they may have to increase in Britain and other countries too.

The West German government has claimed that union will not add to inflationary pressures, but it would hardly claim anything else. More eloquent is the obvious alarm of the Bundesbank at the prospect, now agreed, of a one-for-one exchange rate.

The first and biggest unknown

is whether East Germans will go on a spending spree when confronted for the first time in nearly half a century with western consumer goods and at least some of the wherewithal to purchase them.

Not untypical of the present range of estimates is Credit Suisse First Boston's view that Gemu could add 9 per cent to the money supply (M3) in West Germany compared with perhaps 7 per cent to money GDP. Depending on how much of that "monetary overhang" is spent and how much is saved, the gap between those two figures could add significantly to demand in a German economy that is already operating at close to full capacity.

Consumer spending power will be further boosted by implementation on July 2 of the new pension arrangements, which, in some cases, will almost double the income of pensioners.

But there will also be reasons for caution. While monetary

union will boost consumers' incomes, it will put East German industry on the rack. With productivity well below the standards of the West, the inevitable consequence of currency union and the need to compete on equal terms with industry in the West will be large-scale unemployment. Some estimates put the numbers out of work as high as 2.5 million out of a total population of 19 million by the end of the year.

The recession that the East will face in the immediate aftermath of Gemu will be a powerful restraint.

West Germany is relying on fiscal drag — the tendency of tax revenue to grow faster than the economy — to meet the budget

costs of subsidising the welfare system and other aspects of economic reconstruction in the East. It will also attempt to curb public spending in the West. But if the government persists in avoiding higher taxes, the task of curbing inflation will swing back on to monetary policy and a rise in interest rates becomes that much more likely.

What does all this mean for German inflation? The more apocalyptic visions have tended to fade as Gemu approaches. While the removal of food subsidies will raise prices sharply in the East, this should be a one-off effect and not properly counted as inflation. In any case, it will be partly offset by the fast falling prices of consumer

durables. In the absence of Gemu the present inflation rate of 2.3 per cent might rise to 3 per cent because of the present economic boom in the Federal Republic. Union could add another 1 percentage point to that, say observers such as Credit Suisse. Anything more would be uncomfortable not only for Germany but also for Europe.

Fitter Britain

Moving closer to home, how far has the re- construction of the British economy progressed? In the present all-pervading gloom it is encouraging to find the London Business School concluding in a special article by Jonathan Haskel and John Kay in its latest *Economic Outlook* that British manufacturing is indeed fitter, as well as leaner, compared with the end of the 1970s.

The LBS has tracked the

competitive advantage of several different sectors of the economy measured by value-added in relation to input costs, such as capital and labour costs.

Of 81 sectors for which comparable data are available, 61 increased their competitive advantage between 1979 and 1986. They did this either by raising their output prices (reflecting a stronger position relative to competitors), by lowering their input costs or through higher productivity.

Competitive advantage, not surprisingly, was strongly related to the relative growth of each sector. Among those tested, the factors most highly correlated with the losers were, in order, low competitive advantage, high concentration, high union coverage, low margins, high ratio of blue to white collar jobs, few small firms, high capital to labour ratio, high wages.

British manufacturing has been moving into higher value-added industries, increasing productivity and selling its output for higher prices. It still has some way to go in this virtuous process.

TEMPUS

Answers wanted at Chloride

CHLORIDE's annual meeting on July 23 should be a priority for shareholders and a vocal occasion for institutions, which this year should stand up and be counted.

Long-term shareholders should now be used to this tale of woe — such has been Chloride's sorry profile since 1979. But the board does owe them some answers.

The annual report ought to flesh out the sad figures released last week, but with no final dividend and yet another management master plan being hatched, it is unlikely to make happier reading.

The good news from the year to end-March was a reduction in net borrowings from £64.3 million to £35.5 million, which brings earnings down from 77 per cent to 43 per cent. Seen in context of the £89 million borrowing peak reached in April last year, that has been an achievement.

But the old bogey of Altus in America is far from laid and heavy provisions to cover its ultimate disposal have left Chloride in a sorry state.

Chloride does not have the money, and is unlikely to have the energy, to throw any more behind Altus in the hope that one day it might come good. How the board must long to find a buyer.

Meanwhile, hovering over Chloride's head is the Swedish

investment group, Mercurius, with a stake of 16 per cent. Its intentions are unclear. But if its philosophy is to back lame horses in the hope they will one day recover, it does not seem to be having much luck.

Chloride looks like limping for a while yet. And even if profits do improve to £16 million this year (equivalent to net earnings of 1.2p), dividend hopes remain bleak. Net worth is 26p a share against Friday's share price of 35p, and the prospective p/e of 29 is way ahead of itself.

On present evidence, Chloride is for hardened punters only.

Anglia Secure Homes

SHARES in Anglia Secure Homes begin this week at 64p, 6p below the price at which shareholders were invited to buy one new share for every two held. There they are likely to stay, until the fate of a 14.9 per cent stake owned by the collapsed British & Commonwealth is resolved.

Peter Edmondson, the chairman, has been hit by a double misfortune. Not only does his company specialise in the building and selling of sheltered housing for the elderly, the sector worst hit by the collapse in house sales, but

his biggest shareholder, B&C, went into administrative receivership during the rights issue period that should have secured the group's future.

ASH will survive. The fully underwritten £7.7 million rights issue and the £2.1 million cash injection from Commercial Union, with 12.6 per cent, should see to that.

But even CU will be hard pressed not to make a drama out of the crisis that still faces ASH, unless of course it were to relieve B&C's administrators of their stake.

Even after the rights issue ASH's gearing remains high at more than 100 per cent and sales remain slow, as last-time sellers batten the hatches and wait for the prices that will secure their future to improve. The average age of buyers has already risen from 73 to 76.

Margins are under pressure and with no early end to high interest rates last year's losses of £4.5 million could be repeated in the current year. Not one for the elderly.

CRT

ONE more chunky acquisition and the management team that has woven a dynamic young recruitment and training business into the old Smallshaw knitwear group will have almost completed the first phase of its strategy.

And that deal may well be done before the schools dispel this summer's generation of job-hunters into an increasingly demanding employment market.

CRT believes it has spotted the growth sector of the 1990s, when there will be more and more skilled jobs available and only a poorly trained workforce to fill them.

Eight months, two rights issues and three acquisitions since the reverse takeover, it has established itself as a market leader in consultancy, recruitment and training, particularly in information technology, an industry estimated to be worth £10 billion to £20 billion.

Andrew Yeo at UBS Phillips & Drew is looking for annual earnings growth of 20 per cent. He expects £2.5 million profits in the year to April, and more than double in the following year, to earn 7p a share. Meanwhile the group has more than £4 million cash and will almost double this with the expected sale of the now prosperous, but incongruous, knitwear operations.

The shares have had a good run, from 70p to 89p, in past weeks, and now sell for almost 13 times earnings. But while the short-term steam may have gone out of the market, CRT could be one worth tucking away.

Hungarians step out on long road to market



The Budapest stock exchange: back in business last week after being closed by the Communists in 1948

official stock exchange.

Yet there is evidence that the once-admired determination for economic reform is running out of steam.

Only three weeks ago, Istvan Tompe, managing director of Hungary's state property agency, promised to sell most state assets, which account for 85 per cent of all ownership. Jozsef Antall, the prime minister, pledged to restrict state ownership to under 25 per cent. However, the trade minister, Peter Akos Bod, has said that these pledges amount to little. It may be more, or less, he said. He does not want to become a

hostage to his own promises.

There has been much foot-dragging over the centre-right government's economic programme. When Mr Antall last week visited West Germany, Hungary's largest foreign investor, he was criticised for not being precise enough about the privatisation programme. The criticism forced him to come out with at least some detail: 15 large companies will be privatised this year, most of them to be listed. It is not clear yet, which companies will be involved, but it is expected that the primary candidates are in the service sector, such as tourism busi-

nesses. The state airline, Malev, is one likely choice.

Mr Tompe's promise this month that this year 60 companies will be privatised, with a revenue to the government of \$600 million, to be followed by a further 100 next year, yielding some \$1.3 billion to \$1.9 billion, look increasingly optimistic.

Mr Bod's scepticism and Mr Antall's plans to privatise 15 large companies and perhaps 700 small firms make it unlikely that the \$600 million revenue target can be achieved this year. The first 40 per cent tranche of Ibusz, one of Hungary's few profitable companies and the most obvious privatisation choice, yielded only about £21.6 million.

Lack of profitability is the limit to any nation's privatisation programme. Even in Britain, where there has been a much better climate for large-scale privatisations, there have been last-minute hitches. In Ibusz's case, only a quarter of the listed shares were floated in Hungary, and the rest in Vienna. The average Hungarian has few savings, and most do two jobs, sometimes three.

Hungarian investors in Ibusz are not comparable with shareholders in British Telecom or British Gas. Many Ibusz investors come from Hungary's old nomenclature in the state banks and trade associations. On the first day of listing, Ibusz shares, issued at 14,900 forints (£49), closed at £17,280, mainly due to institutional demand from the West.

Hungary has the highest per capita foreign debt in the world. Privatisation is needed to reduce it, but in the short-term it is mainly the wealthier Hungarians and foreign investors who will benefit. Capitalism is becoming increasingly profitable for many of Hungary's reformed Communists.

Dr Ilona Hardy, managing director of the Budapest stock exchange, has said that the political revolution is over, but the economic one has yet to come. Compared with the political revolution, Hungary's economic recovery will be more painful and protracted.

Wolfgang Münchau

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Dancing about on the tie bars

FEARS that tunnelling work 40 feet below Mansion House, may have caused subsidence beneath George Dance's 237-year-old building, have proved well-founded. The traditional home of the Lord Mayor of the City of London has suffered from the laying of foundations for the extension of the Docklands Light Railway from Tower Gateway to Bank. The property's present incumbent, Sir Hugh Bidwell — a director of Allied Lyons Eastern, the subsidiary which looks after China, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe — says repair work is now being carried out. "The foundations have been trickling out," he says. "The DLR has been asked to stop tunnelling until the problem has been resolved. Tie bars are now being fitted all round the building and they will have to remain there permanently." The task of fitting the tie bars is being undertaken at night and, since much of it is next to standing quarters — a number of residential employees have been forced to move to a house in nearby Ironmonger Lane, one of the last 18th century town houses in the City suitable for private occupation. "There is such a racket at night that if we had to move out — and we might have to move out just before August," says Bidwell, who lives at Mansion House with his wife six nights a week.

JOHNNY Townsend, formerly at BZW, joins Kleinwort Benson Securities today. His job will be building up and running its corporate business development, and he will be operating quite separately from Kleinwort's merchant bank.

Stumps pulled

ANOTHER City old timer left the Square Mile last week — Peter Packard, a former gilded dealing partner at Phillips & Drew and an employee of the firm for 26 years. Packard, aged 47, and more recently responsible for compliance within its debt division, has no immediate plans. "I feel a bit sad but the business has changed so much," he says. "I'm going to rest until the autumn and then start looking around. I'm thinking of writing my memoirs. I've already got the title — Don't Worry, Your Secret is



"It's our new profits duplicator."

Safe with Me. "Packard, son of Brigadier John Packard, a long-serving member of the City's Court of Common Council, will devote the rest of the summer to managing the cricket team he formed when he first arrived in London, the Penryn Taverners. "My first flat was in Penryn Road in Earls Court," he recalls.

Definitely not for the sleepy... Swiss Bank Corporation, a firm known for its light touch, sent out invitations to a lunch last week to discuss Chrysler Financial Corporation's "issue of whole-sale auto loan receivables-backed certificates."

Vet-ting real estate

BANQUE Paribas, the French bank which bought Quilter Goodison, the broker, will soon have one of the biggest property teams in the City. For it has just recruited Dutchman Jan Vet, aged 32, from Rodamco, the property arm of Robeco group, one of the largest investment funds in Holland. Vet, who together with his wife Birgit — an art fund manager, yet to find another job — will be moving from Rotterdam to London, was responsible for indirect real estate investment at Rodamco, which would have included buying strategic share stakes in the likes of Hammerson, the British property giant unsuccessfully bid for by Rodamco last year. He will be working on the specialist sales desk at Paribas, alongside Bill Harrington and analyst Naresh Gudka and

Ray Jones. "This is significant because it adds a European dimension to our UK property product," says Chris Cartwright, head of equities. "We are an unashamedly European house and Jan will have experience of the European side of the property market and will be speaking to European clients from London."

Going for growth

CITICORP Investment Bank, once the parent of the recently deceased British broker Scrimgeour Vickers, seems to be once again building up its broking side. It has, I hear, just recruited smaller companies analyst Adam Page from UBS Phillips & Drew, who will, in his new abode, become a specialist salesman. "Citicorp has a growth companies team comprising a total of ten people, both sales people and market-makers," a spokesman explains.

No alternative

ONE of Nigel Lawson's favourite people, Sir Alan Walters, caused a few murmurings among the Brits in the audience when he spoke at a gathering of the South Western Legal Foundation in Dallas last week. Explaining how he was to the less well-informed natives, Walters — at the start of a speech entitled "The return of Adam Smith" — said that it was inaccurate to describe him as the former chief economic adviser to Mrs Thatcher. He was, he said, "the only adviser."

Carol Leonard

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GILT-EDGED

Message of the ecu plan

How much will ERM entry do for the gilts market? A substantial amount of good news has been discounted; for example, the spread between ten-year Bunds and gilts has narrowed from 450 basis points to about 300.

Once the euphoria over entry dies away, the market will start looking at the harsh realities: the likelihood that the government will resist early pressure for large reductions in short-term interest rates, preferring gradual, small cuts; the fact that ERM entry does not itself remove the underlying economic problems although by supporting the currency it may ease inflation; and the fact that ERM entry does not rule out realignments.

The last point is really the crux. If international investors are convinced that realignment is a very low possibility for the future, they will look beyond economic problems and buy sterling bonds on the spread against DM bonds.

The assessment of the risk of future realignments is partly dependent on the evolution of the economic indicators, but also on the policy signals given by the authorities. The gradual narrowing of the yield spread between French government bonds and Bunds over the past

three years is partly because of improving French economic performance, but it has been helped by the re-emphasising of the strong franc policy, backed by aggressive support.

The Bank of England and the Treasury have been doing their best to establish a strong pound policy by emphasising that ERM entry is not a soft option. This message was taken further with the "hard ecu" plan, which is full of the rhetoric of monetary discipline.

The hard ecu proposed by the Bank and the Chancellor cannot, "by definition", be devalued against other EC currencies. The message is clear: a country with such tough proposals is not about to adopt a soft, devaluationist approach to ERM membership. These proposals are tough: a monetarist counterblast to the compromise, committee approach to monetary policy-making in the Delors report.

But their central proposal, for a EuroFed on which the Bundesbank and other responsible monetary authorities have only minority power, looks weak. There would be a substantial risk of a majority vote, overruling the Bundesbank, leading to excessive monetary expansion and rising prices, as soon as there was a difficult

choice between inflation or unemployment.

By contrast, the British proposals offer a structure for European policy-making that gives the unequivocal upper hand to the monetarists. The exact mechanisms are unimportant, and indeed the Bank says alternative instruments could be used if necessary.

The British proposals are unlikely to form the centrepiece of the EMU negotiations. But they are likely to play a vital role in opening up the debate over the balance of monetary power-making, moving it away from the approach favoured in the Delors proposals to a variant giving more power to strong currency countries.

The name of EuroFed will no doubt be retained, rather than the "hard ecu bank" or "European Monetary Fund" favoured by Britain, and the role of the ecu may be different from that envisaged by the Chancellor. But the crucial idea of retaining more power for the Bundesbank and other tough central banks stands a good chance of winning through, and that has to be good news for bond yields throughout Europe.

Giles Keating
Credit Suisse
First Boston

REPORTING THIS WEEK

Gestetner registers a 30% rise

TODAY

GESTETNER, the office equipment group, should report a near 30 per cent rise in pre-tax profits to £21 million for the six months to the end of April, suggests Jane Ascombe, an analyst with Barclays de Zoete Wedd. This includes the first full contribution from Hanmer, the Australian distributor of photographic equipment bought last August for £70 million.

Interim: Gestetner Holdings, TR High Income Trust, Westminster Scaffolding.
Finals: Aberkyle Holdings, Allen, Westminster, Whitcroft.
Economic statistics: CBI industrial trends (June).

TOMORROW

Anglo United's sales of former assets of Coalite, which it took over for £478 million last year, is believed to be running ahead of budget. Charterhouse Tilley, Anglo's broker, looks for profits of £12.5 million before tax for the year to end-March, against £6.6 million.

Market forecasts for Maxwell Communications range between profits of £180 million and £205 million for the year to end-March. But after the acquisition of MacMillan and OAG in the US, the figures will not be directly comparable to profits of £192 million last time, when the



Goodison: faring better than competitors thanks to a strong customer base

company reported for a 15-month period.

ERF, the truck manufacturer, has had to cut production in a tough British market. Sandy Morris, of County NatWest, forecasts final profits of £3.3 million, against £7.8 million.

Interim: Allied Textiles, Auckland Associates, Beckenham Group, Henderson Highland Trust (first quarter), LPA Industries.
Finals: Amcor Industrial Holdings, Anglo United, Avesco, Carroll (P.L.) & Co., Debenhams Tawson & Chinnock, ERF Holdings, Fobell International, Helma, Maxwell Communications Corp., Shelton (Merit).

Economic statistics: Personal income and expenditure (first quarter).

WEDNESDAY

Rothmans International should report pre-tax profits up from £326.7 million to £390 million, according to analysts at Nomura Research. The rise should follow from its interests in Dunhill International and Cartier, and about £9 million of currency gains. But core tobacco operations should show growth slowing.

Profits almost doubled to about £10 million are anticipated from Hogg Robinson,

the retail travel agent. Brian Perry, the chairman, made a bullish trading statement last month after buying 19 branches of Nicolson, indicating that the company may have escaped the downturn in consumer spending.

Interim: Airtours, Colourvision, Crest Nicholson, Zambie Copper Investments (first quarter).
Finals: Barkeley Group, Bristol Evening Post, Courts, Cranswick Mill Group, Hogg Robinson, Rothmans International, Stormgard, Wagon Industrial Holdings.
Economic statistics: Cyclical indicators (May).

THURSDAY

John Aitken, of County NatWest, expects Sir Nicholas Goodison, the chairman of TSB Group, to report interim profits of £183 million, up from £164.5 million, for the six months to April. The bank, which lacks big corporate or

sovereign debt worries, has recently fared better than most of its high street competitors, benefiting from a strong customer base in the less competitive middle-income sector.

BPB Industries, the plaster-board manufacturer, has been hit by falling demand in Britain and costs of European expansion. Robert Lister, of BZW, believes annual pre-tax profits will be down from £202.3 million to £140 million, with a further setback to £110 million in the current year. But he expects the dividend to be raised from 10.75p to 11.25p.

Interim: Hardys & Hanson, Kleen-E-Ze, Lee (Arthur) & Sons, TSB Group, Widening Office Equipment, Wishaw Brewery Co.
Finals: AAM Holdings, BPB Industries, Carcho Engineering Group, Central & Sherwood, Crossroads Oil, In Shops, Kewill Systems, MS International, Markheath Securities, Neesped, Sterling Publishing, Sunlife Speakers, Tax Holdings, Watergate, Welsh Water, Wishaw, Wyndham Group.

FRIDAY

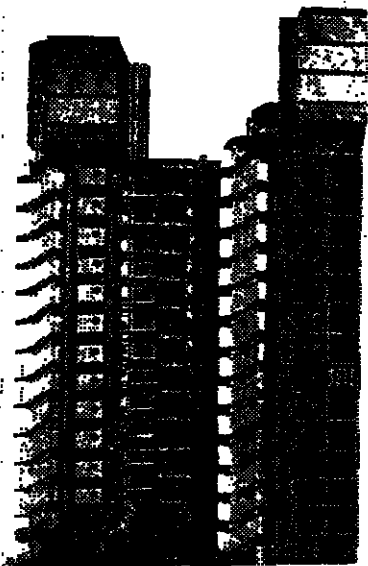
The strike by engineers is thought to have cut profits at Dowty, the manufacturer of aerospace components, by about £8 million. UBS Phillips & Drew forecasts a modest 6 per cent rise in taxable profits to £84 million for the year to end-March.

Interim: Alfa (third quarter), City Site Estates, Sandell Group, Throgmorton Trust.
Finals: Asprey, BS Group, Cullens Holdings, De Morgan Group, Dowty Group, Dunlop Plantations, Marling Industries, Stockdale Holdings, Tilling (Thomas), Una Group, Visteo Group, Walker & Staff Holdings, Yorkshire Water, York Trust Group.

Martin Barrow

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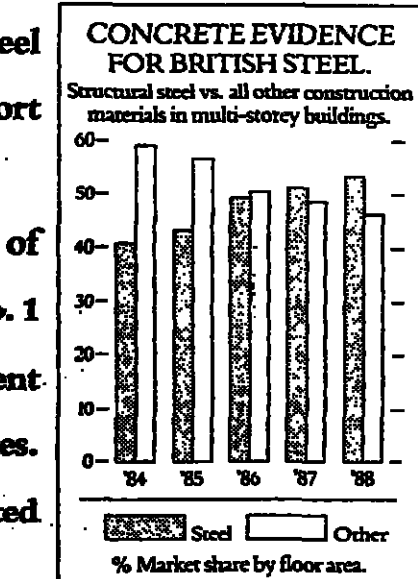
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USM REVIEW

How Batman is helping scaffolder on the way up

THE glamorous world of film stars and Caribbean islands may not be the first thing one would associate with a company called Westminster Scaffolding, a USM company with its roots firmly planted in the gritty construction industry.

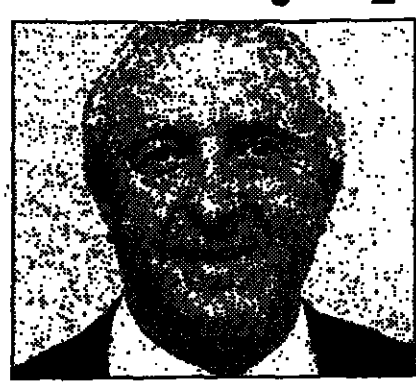
Yet film work has been the ingredient that has helped Westminster avoid the problems of the construction industry so far. Its pre-tax profits in 1989 rose 68 per cent to £1.47 million, and earnings per share increased 29 per cent.

Today, Westminster unveils its first set of interim results since being floated on the USM, last July, and they are expected to demonstrate that its growth trend is continuing. For the full year, City analysts are looking for profits of at least £1.75 million, boosted by the company's behind-the-scenes work in film production.

The group chairman, Tom Greenham, said: "Moving into the film industry was part of our strategy to make the group less reliant on the construction industry, which has been sorely hit by high interest rates and the economic downturn. It is a strategy that has paid off."

He added: "At any one time, we have around 800 to 1,000 contracts in progress, covering everything from refurbishment to demolition, with good order books for months ahead. Having such a broad spread of activities means that the quality of our earnings is excellent."

The company's diversification into the film industry started less than a year ago, and three blockbuster films now going into production in Britain have



Greenham: move into movies

resulted in contracts worth £1 million. Westminster will provide all the scaffolding needed to build sets for the films, which include *Hamlet*, being shot at Dover Castle and starring Mel Gibson. Those set structures may involve as much as 250 miles of steel tubing.

Earlier Westminster contracts have included *The Little Russian House*, starring Sean Connery, for which filming has just been completed on location in the Soviet Union, and *The Life of Fidel Castro*, which is now being shot in the Caribbean.

The company also provided all the scaffolding for the *Batman* film set - which amounted to more than 60 miles of tubing - and hopes to be awarded the contract for *Batman II*, due to go into production at Pinewood Studios this year.

Carol Leonard

ASB recruits Spurs chief

IT IS not much fun being chief executive of Tottenham Hotspur - especially if you have supported Oldham Athletic all your life. So Bob Holt has decided to hang up his football boots prematurely and move into another sector.

The former accountant this month joined the board of ASB Barnett Kinnings, the Manchester recruitment agency, which has just graduated from the Third Market to the USM.

His appointment as managing director coincided with the news that the group had suffered losses of £190,000, against a profit of £125,000 in the previous year. Mr Holt's task will be to eliminate these losses and set ASB back on track with a series of acquisitions aimed at expanding the group's trading base. His credentials for that task are that he was corporate development director of Blue Arrow, the employment agency, a couple of years ago, and the person responsible for putting together its £1 billion bid for the US employment agency Manpower.

Mr Holt has no illusions about the difficulty of his task. "I have already lined up a number of private companies which will turn the group into a training

and recruitment specialist," he said. "I don't want us to be on the High Street."

At present, ASB operates in Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds and Nottingham. The potential acquisitions will strengthen ASB in these areas and also expand its geographical spread.

Mr Holt said: "I have three main aims. The first is to make in-fill acquisitions to strengthen our management consultancy operation. The second is to move into specialist recruitment of senior executives and, finally, to expand our training facilities."

To help to finance the expansion programme, ASB is raising almost £600,000 by way of a one-for-one rights issue at 20p. Mr Holt has agreed to take up 250,000 shares, giving him 5 per cent of the enlarged share capital. He also has options on a further 10 per cent. ASB's biggest shareholder, City of London FR, has taken advantage of the rights issue to increase its stake to 18.7 per cent.

The group's acquisitions will be financed by a mixture of cash and shares. ASB shares closed yesterday at 31p.

Michael Clark

Company	Price	Change	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume
15.00 Green (Euro)	230	-5	225	225	225	225	4.4
15.00 Green (Euro)	230	-5	225	225	225	225	4.4
15.00 Green (Euro)	230	-5	225	225	225	225	4.4
15.00 Green (Euro)	230	-5	225	225	225	225	4.4
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15.00 Green (Euro)	230	-5	225	225	225	225	4.4
15.00 Green (Euro)	230	-5	225	225	225	225	4.4

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Company	Price	Change	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume
15.00 Green (Euro)	230	-5	225	225	225	225	4.4
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15.00 Green (Euro)	230	-5	225	225	225	225	4.4
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INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Company	Price	Change	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume
15.00 Green (Euro)	230	-5	225	225	225	225	4.4
15.00 Green (Euro)	230	-5	225	225	225	225	4.4
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15.00 Green (Euro)	230	-5	225	225	225	225	4.4
15.00 Green (Euro)	230	-5	225	225	225	225	4.4
15.00 Green (Euro)	230	-5	225	225	225	225	4.4

THIRD MARKET

Company	Price	Change	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume
15.00 Green (Euro)	230	-5	225	225	225	225	4.4
15.00 Green (Euro)	230	-5	225	225	225	225	4.4
15.00 Green (Euro)	230	-5	225	225	225	225	4.4
15.00 Green (Euro)	230	-5	225	225	225	225	4.4
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15.00 Green (Euro)	230	-5	225	225	225	225	4.4
15.00 Green (Euro)	230	-5	225	225	225	225	4.4
15.00 Green (Euro)	230	-5	225	225	225	225	4.4
15.00 Green (Euro)	230	-5	225	225	225	225	4.4
15.00 Green (Euro)	230	-5	225	225	225	225	4.4
15.00 Green (Euro)	230	-5	225	225	225	225	4.4
15.00 Green (Euro)	230	-5	225	225	225	225	4.4
15.00 Green (Euro)	230	-5	225	225	225	225	4.4
15.00 Green (Euro)	230	-5	225	225	225	225	4.4
15.00 Green (Euro)	230	-5	225	225	225	225	4.4

GOLD

Company	Price	Change	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume
15.00 Green (Euro)	230	-5	225	225	225	225	4.4
15.00 Green (Euro)	230	-5	225	225	225	225	4.4
15.00 Green (Euro)	230	-5	225	225	225	225	4.4
15.00 Green (Euro)	230	-5	225	225	225	225	4.4
15.00 Green (Euro)	230	-5	225	225	225	225	4.4
15.00 Green (Euro)	230	-5	225	225	225	225	4.4
15.00 Green (Euro)	230	-5	225	225	225	225	4.4
15.00 Green (Euro)	230	-5	225	225	225	225	4.4
15.00 Green (Euro)	230	-5	225	225	225	225	4.4
15.00 Green (Euro)	230	-5	225	225	225	225	4.4

Court of Appeal

Subjective standard for references

Wishart v National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux Ltd

Before Lord Justice Mustill, Lord Justice Ralph Gibson and Lord Justice Nicholls (Judgment June 12)

Where an offer of employment was made "subject to receipt of satisfactory written references", the question whether the references were satisfactory was likely to be one for the prospective employer to decide subjectively, without the applicant being entitled to a hearing.

The Court of Appeal so stated in allowing an appeal by the defendant, the National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux Ltd, from Mr Philip Cox, QC, who, sitting as a deputy High Court judge, on the application of the plaintiff, Turham Wishart, on the same day that the writ was issued and before a statement of claim had been served, had on May 11, 1990 made interlocutory orders: (i) restraining the defendant from advertising a vacancy for the post of information officer with responsibility for welfare rights or appointing any person other than the plaintiff to such post, and (ii) requiring the defendant forthwith to provide the plaintiff with employment in that capacity. The order was stayed pending the defendant's appeal.

Mr Michael Supperstone for the defendant, Mr Martin Westgate for the plaintiff.

LORD JUSTICE MUSTILL said that the defendant found the references unsatisfactory. The test was an objective one, and the facts must have been such that a reasonable employer would have regarded the references as not satisfactory.

There was no direct authority on that point, and it could be argued that cases such as *Diggle v Osgon Motor Co* (1915) 84 LJ KB 2165 and *Astra Trust Ltd v Adams and Another* (1969) 1 Lloyd's Rep 811, dealt with "satisfactory" in other contexts, were distinguishable.

However, his Lordship's strong inclination, without finally deciding the matter, was that the other way, that "satisfactory" should be given a subjective meaning in the present context.

Accordingly, although his Lordship would accept that Mr Westgate's case was the first case in which the issue was raised, it was certainly a weak one.

There was, however, no doubt that the judge misdirected himself in regard to the second issue, which was whether the judge should have made the interlocutory order that he did.

Mr Westgate relied on *Powell v Brent London Borough Council* (1985) 1 ICR 176. In that

case, because of the special facts, and as the court specifically said, by way of exception to the general principle that specific performance of contracts of service would not normally be ordered, the Court of Appeal granted an interlocutory injunction restraining the council from re-advertising the post in which the plaintiff was already working.

The question was not whether it would be reasonable for the defendant to employ the plaintiff, but whether it should be forced against its will to employ him.

The present case was far different from *Powell* because, *inter alia*, there was no established employment relationship in which there was trust and confidence and which all parties were happy to continue. Instead, there was a stillborn relationship to which one party objected.

The plaintiff would therefore be most unlikely to obtain a final injunction at trial. For that reason, in addition to the questionable nature of the plaintiff's position on the first issue, the appeal should be allowed and the judge's order discharged.

LORD JUSTICE RALPH GIBSON and LORD JUSTICE NICHOLLS delivered concurring judgments.

Solicitors: Bates Wells & Braithwaite; Ms Tamara Lewis.

Law Report June 25 1990

Tax liability on frozen bank account

Peracha v Milley (Inspector of Taxes)

Before Lord Justice Dillon, Lord Justice Parker and Lord Justice Stocker (Judgment June 18)

A taxpayer was assessable under the provisions of section 114(1) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 to tax on the interest accruing in a frozen bank deposit account maintained in his name as security for a foreign debt that remained outstanding.

The Court of Appeal so held in dismissing an appeal by the taxpayer, Mr Basil-Dun Peracha, from the judgment of Mr Justice Vinelott (The Times January 12, 1989; [1989] STC 78) upholding a determination of a special commissioner assessing substantial amounts to Schedule D, Case III tax for years from 1973 to 1983.

In 1971 the taxpayer guaranteed loans by the United

Bank, Dacca, to a company, Transocean Trading (EP) Ltd, that traded in East Pakistan, by opening a deposit account of £33,000 with the London branch of the bank.

Following the establishment of Bangladesh, Transocean was taken over by a Bangladesh government body and the rights of the bank in Dacca became vested in Janata Bank, a government organisation.

In 1978 the taxpayer had lost an action brought by him in the Queen's Bench Division to recover the deposited sum and the interest that had accrued. Thereafter the sum was taken over by him for recovery of the loans and the money remained in the deposit account and interest thereon continued to accrue.

The taxpayer continued to be liable as principal debtor in respect of the loans.

By section 114(1) of the 1970 Act, income tax under Schedule D was to be "charged on and

paid by the persons receiving or entitled to the income in respect of which the tax is directed by the Income Tax Acts to be charged."

Mr Robert K. Mathew for the taxpayer, Mr Jonathan Parker, QC, for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE DILLON said that the question was whether the interest was taxable as income of the taxpayer even though he did not receive it, it being credited by the bank in its books but not paid to him.

The special commissioner had decided the case in favour of the Crown on the basis that it was indistinguishable from *Dunmore v McGowan* ([1978] 1 WLR 617). In that case Lord Justice Stampett (at p619) said, with approval, Mr Justice Brightman's judgment in the case at first instance in favour of the Crown when he had said that "admittedly the money was

looked up in the deposit account while the guarantee subsisted, but it was locked up in such a way that it accrued to the taxpayer's benefit at once, either as money coming to his hands or reducing his liabilities."

So long as the debt due to the taxpayer as principal debtor to the bank was not statute barred and remained outstanding, the instant case was indistinguishable from *Dunmore v McGowan*.

The taxpayer, when being credited with interest on his deposit, was getting the benefit that his liability to the bank was being reduced by the amount of that interest. The way out for the taxpayer was to redeem the debt, bringing proceedings for redemption against the bank if necessary.

LORD JUSTICE PARKER and LORD JUSTICE STOCKER agreed.

Solicitors: Clifford Chance; Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

Court of Appeal

Ban lifted on name in public domain

Cumbria County Council v X and Others

The prohibition against publication of the name of a local authority and against seeking information from it relating to a person who was living with their genetic parents, was lifted by Sir Stephen Brown, President of the Family Division, on June 19 on an application by Cumbria County Council, Border TV and the BBC to amend the injunction.

However, to protect the wards from curiosity and notoriety it was in their interests to continue the injunction restraining anyone from publishing the names and addresses of the wards or identifying the genetic parents or the surrogate parents and from soliciting information relating to the reasons for the wardship from the parents and the health authorities.

THE PRESIDENT said that after the recent decision in Parliament relating to the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Bill the name of the local authority was now in the public domain.

Clause 27 gave rise to controversy. That clause provided that the woman who bore the child should be treated as its mother.

The media were interested and the public interest in the matter was widespread. The applicants did not desire to identify the wards but wished to lift the restrictions from publishing the name of the local authority, the health authorities and from soliciting both sets of parents.

His Lordship accepted that the applicants were credible and responsible bodies. However, the wardship proceedings were at an early stage and the substantive hearing had been fixed for late October.

The wards had to be protected from notoriety and curiosity. The injunction in the wide terms granted by Mr Justice Johnson would continue save for the deletion of the name of the local authority relating to the local authority.

LORD DONALDSON of Lynton, Master of the Rolls, sitting in the Court of Appeal with Lord Justice Batten and Lord Justice McEwan on June 11 so stated on hearing why a solicitor had failed to instruct counsel in sufficient time to enable him to comply with the order for lodging the skeleton argument in respect of a forthcoming appeal.

071-481 1066

EDUCATIONAL

071-481 1066

Continued from page 17

POSTS

HEADTEACHER

ASHURSTWOOD C.P. SCHOOL - GROUP 3
Required for January 1991 for this 5-11 year county primary school which serves the village of Ashurstwood and is situated on the outskirts of East Grinstead. The school has recently benefited from a development project which included a new purpose built hall.
West Sussex has established a forward thinking reputation with a high quality service. We are seeking to appoint a Headteacher who is keen to respond to the challenge of implementing the national curriculum and local management of schools. We will be looking for applicants who have a clear perception of good primary practice, proven experience of curriculum leadership, a real understanding of the development of children and a commitment to the school within the community. There is generous assistance with removal and resettlement in approved cases and as assisted car purchase scheme.
Application forms and further details available from the Area Education Officer, Cuckney House, County Buildings, Woodfield Road, Crawley, West Sussex, RH10 2GP. Tel: Crawley 33661.
Closing date: 2 weeks after the date of advertisement. (02845)

west sussex

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
POST-DOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSISTANT

ICI plc has a continued interest in the chemistry of organic compounds containing fluorine and hopes that expertise in this area will continue to develop in academia. Consequently, the Company is supporting a Post Doctoral Research Assistantship, under the supervision of Professor R D Chambers, to study synthesis and reactivity of fluorinated alkenes. The post will also involve work at ICI, including the use of state of the art molecular modelling facilities.
Applicants should have a PhD in some area of organic chemistry, not necessarily involving fluorine compounds, and preferably intending an academic career.
Salary will be in the range £12,381 - £16,665 pa (pay award pending) depending on age and experience. The post will be for a fixed period of three years in the first instance.
Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Old Shire Hall, Durham, DH1 3HP. Tel: (0191) 374 4687 to whom applications (three copies), including a full curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent not later than 20th July 1990. Please quote reference 541.

CONIFERS SCHOOL,
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TEACHER REQUIRED
FOR SMALL INDEPENDENT
PREP DAY SCHOOL (150 pupils).

Required for September. To teach 8-11 years, full or part time. Preferably with experience of teaching towards 11 plus Common Entrance. Post offered initially for one year.
Salary relating to Baker scale.
For further details please contact The Headmistress, Conifers School, Medhurst, West Sussex. Telephone: 0730 813243

COMPASS SCHOOL
HADDINGTON,
EAST LOTHIANCo-educational Day School
80 pupils 3-12 years old

HEAD

Applications are invited for the above post which will become vacant in January 1991 on the retirement of Mrs Almy Younger who founded the School 26 years ago.

Further details may be obtained from:

The Secretary,
COMPASS SCHOOL
West Road, Haddington,
East Lothian EH41 3RD
or by telephoning 062 082 2642

UPPINGHAM SCHOOL

HMC SCHOOL
HEADMASTER

The Trustees invite applications for the post of Headmaster of Uppingham School with effect from September 1991 on the appointment of the present Headmaster, Mr N.R. Bonford, MA., FRSA, to the Head Mastership of Harrow School.

Applicants should be graduates of a University of the United Kingdom or the British Commonwealth and be a practising member of the Church of England or of a Church in communion with it.

Details of the appointment may be obtained from The Clerk to the Trustees, Hawley, High Street West, Uppingham, Rutland, LE15 9QB to whom all applications should be sent before September 15th 1990.

SURREY
GLYN SCHOOL
THE KINGSWAY, EWELL
SURREY KT17 1NB
TEACHER OF PHYSICAL
EDUCATION

The post of MPG with the possibility of a Scale A incentive. The School falls within the London Fringe Allowance area. Probationers are welcome to apply. Further details and an appointment to visit the School can be made by contacting the Headmaster - tel: 081 394 2955. Closing date: 6th July.

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LONDON
E1 9BB

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PREP & PUBLIC
SCHOOLS

Required for September 1990, assumed

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TEACHER

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FELLOWSHIPS

CHRIST CHURCH
and
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,
OXFORD

The Governing Bodies of Christ Church and St. John's College propose to elect in co-operation eight Junior Research Fellows, four in Arts subjects and four in Science subjects, if suitable candidates present themselves. The Fellowships are open to men and women and are renewable from 1 October 1991.

Each college proposes to elect two Fellows in Arts subjects and two in the Sciences, assigned according to an agreed rota of subjects. The Fellows must engage in original research and may, with the permission of the appropriate Governing Body, undertake a limited amount of teaching.

Fuller particulars, details of the rules of subjects and application forms can be obtained by writing to the Dean's Secretary, Christ Church, Oxford, OX1 1DP.

PREP & PUBLIC SCHOOLS

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GROVE SCHOOLApperley Bridge
West Yorkshire

HMC SCHOOL

730 boarding and day boys and girls aged 7 to 18

HEADSHIP

Applications are invited for this post which falls vacant in September, 1991, on the retirement of Mr David Miller.

Details are available from the Secretary, MCS, 25 Marylebone Road, London NW1 5JP. Telephone 071 935 3723. The closing date for applications is 28 September 1990.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE
TAUNTON

HMC SCHOOL

680 boarding and day boys and girls aged 5 to 18

HEADSHIP

Applications are invited for this post which falls vacant in September, 1991, on the retirement of Mr Paul Hodgson.

Details are available from the Secretary, MCS, 25 Marylebone Road, London NW1 5JP. Telephone 071 935 3723. The closing date for applications is 28 September 1990.

RESEARCH POSTS

ALL SOULS COLLEGE, OXFORD
SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

The College intends to make several Senior Research Fellowships in the course of the academic year 1990/91.

The Senior Research Fellowships are open to men and women whose work lies in the following broadly defined fields of study: Classical Studies, Economics, English Language and Literature, History, Law, Oriental Studies, Philosophy and Politics. The College would not normally elect to a Senior Research Fellowship any person who had not reached the age of 40 on 1st March 1991.

The Senior Research Fellowships will be available for a period of seven years in the first instance, and may be extended for a further period of not more than seven years (total maximum 14 years). The salaries are comparable to those of a University professor.

Further particulars, including details of establishments and terms of appointment, and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, All Souls College, Oxford OX1 4AL. Applications, on the application form, must reach the Secretary not later than 15th October 1990. (The envelope containing the application should be marked "Senior Research Fellowship"). Applicants must ensure that references, if not more than three references, also reach the Secretary by 15th October 1990.

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Further details may be obtained from the Headmaster, Prior Park College, Bath BA2 5AH. Telephone no: (0225) 835353 and applications with the names and addresses of three referees must be received not later than 6th July 1990.

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"There is a lot of phone work, mounds of correspondence and meetings to plan. We need someone bright and confident with initiative. But that person will be working with me — not expected to do everything alone."

This is the kind of job which many colleges would like their leavers to apply for, one that offers an environment in which to consolidate skills and gain experience with support, rather than one in which a new secretary is thrown in at the deep end.

Most people have an idea of the

School and college leavers should use their first job to gain a comprehensive grounding in basic skills. This experience will stand them in good stead when the time comes to start their climb up the promotional ladder, Beryl Dixon advises

category they would like to work in but not all manage it. "That is not the end of the world," Nicolette Agnew, of a large recruitment consultancy, says. She gives a number of talks at colleges each year.

"I always emphasise that stereotypes are dangerous. There can be just as much pace and excitement in fields that sound dull as those that sound more glamorous."

In fields that sound dull as those that sound more glamorous, and the first job — which will not be forever — should be seen as one in which the secretary is still learning.

Theresa Warwick, a consultant, who also gives talks to college leavers agrees, and adds: "I also advise students not to be swayed by titles."

"It does not matter whether the job is labelled secretary, administrator or personal assistant. Students can be so status-conscious,

It is the job content that matters. If I were going for a job interview, I would also want to know what training was involved."

The kind of salary you can command in your first job will depend on the area in which you live. London, where salaries are in the £9,500 to £11,000 range, comes out on top.

"I would have a queue stretching halfway around the town if we had salaries like that," says a member of the Allred Marks bureau at Derby, where starting salaries are around £6,000.

Questions about salaries, put to several colleges, produced surprises. Students are getting between £6,000 and £6,500 at Northampton and Birmingham, £6,000 to £7,000 in Chichester, but from £5,500 to £6,000 at Newcastle and £7,500 to £8,500 at Strathclyde, suggesting that the highest salaries are not always paid in the south.

In Cambridge, in the science park area, they can be as high as £11,500, and the all-time low must be in Hereford, where some jobs are being offered at £4,300.

Salary is, of course, not everything. More important is to find a first job in which you will feel happy.

What then should you expect in a first job?

The core functions may not sound very interesting, particularly to those hoping to move quickly on to personal assistant (PA). However, typing, word processing, taking dictation and filing are essential. It does not matter whether your superior is a

'Telephone work and helping in reception and arranging meetings are good practice for eventually organising an office'

politician, film producer or industry leader, these things must be done.

Then there will be telephone work and possibly helping in reception and arranging meetings. All are good practice for eventually organising an office and running conferences single-handed.

Other duties, such as co-ordinating travel arrangements and supervising junior staff, may occur in varying degrees. So much depends on the company, the boss

and the individual. Miss Agnew says: "Some of this may sound dull, but new secretaries see this as good grounding and a preparation for taking on extra responsibilities as soon as they present themselves."

You can help yourself to progress by keeping skills up to date. If shorthand is not used regularly it soon goes, but regular practice can prevent its getting rusty. Many companies are willing to send secretaries on courses, ranging from desk top publishing to time management and assertiveness.

Other tips from both college principals and recruitment agencies include: be flexible and use your initiative; make it your business to find out all you can about the organisation you have joined and use your first job to find out about yourself and how you work best.

There are some new courses which aim to get students past the first-job stage quickly. Lydia Clarke is about to leave one such course with a Royal Society of Arts higher diploma in administrative and secretarial procedures. She explains: "In my course, we covered typing, word processing and shorthand quickly. Then we moved to assignments. I had to organise a conference, make travel arrangements for business trips, prepare booklets, reports, brochures and minutes."

"I went to spend some weeks temping in long placements so I got used to working with different people and organisations. Then I hope to find a job involving a lot of administration."



Fast learner: Lydia Clarke's course aims to speed up her progress

COLLEGE TO CAREER

Continued on next page

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Cameroon blaze a glorious trail for Africa as they join Czechoslovakia in reaching the quarter-finals of the World Cup

Milla upstages the arch scene-stealer



Punishing pace: Milla, left, sprints clear of Higuita to capitalise on the goalkeeper's error and put Cameroon into the last eight

WORLD Cups always throw up intriguing people, players who catch the world's imagination for a brief moment as the tournament warms up. Normally, these fascinating exotics do not travel beyond the first phase of the tournament.

Normally, too, they never actually meet, never oppose each other on the field of play. But as this World Cup gathers pace, we had the supremely unlikely pairing of Cameroon and Colombia. And it was a draw that set the two scene-stealers of the World Cup on a collision course. It was to be a cataclysmic meeting.

We had Roger (pronounced in the French fashion, Cameroon being francophone) Milla, a striker who is a couple of birthdays from his fortieth birthday, and René Higuita, the penalty-taking goalkeeper whose ambition is to dribble the length of the pitch and score.

The pair not only opposed each other. Their meeting on the pitch decided the match. It was a moment richly typical of all sport: low comedy was mixed with coarse-grained, but genuine, tragedy. Milla tasted the joys of being a master of the universe, while Higuita's hubris cast him to the depths of humiliation and guilt.

Milla, twice retired, is now in his footballing dotage and acting as the Cameroonian super-sub. He has scored four times and is one behind the leading scorer in the tournament, Tomas Skuhravy of Czechoslovakia. How delicious it would be were he to finish top overall.

He has played at a high level for various teams in France, and even played alongside Valderrama, the Colombian play-maker ("the outside Gullit") for Montpellier. But he lost interest in playing for high stakes and



abandoned his grander ambitions after the death of his mother. Before his unexpected call-up to the World Cup squad, he was playing small-time football on the Indian Ocean island of Reunion.

His call-up was a hunch from no less a person than the Cameroon president, Paul Biya, who made a special request to the side's hatched manager, Valéry Nepomniashchy (I wonder what would happen if Mrs Thatcher made a similar request to Bobby Robson). Mr Biya knows his footy: Milla has had a galvanising effect on the team. "He enlivens the game. Every time he comes on, he enlivens the players around him," Nepomniashchy said.

Higuita yearned to galvanise his own side, and strayed further than ever from his area in his efforts to do so. The dribbling goalie advanced towards midfield, passed to Perez, who passed back and had Higuita caught in possession. The goalkeeper was brusquely tackled by Milla, who scampered off to score the second, decisive goal.

Milla was charming and modest afterwards, smiling his gap-toothed smile. "All I did was to be in good physical condition and help the national team," he said. He "if I had objection to playing as a sub." "I came on the second half, was fortunate enough to score two goals and I am happy for myself and for my

companions. "No, he had no plan to attack Higuita, should the goalie start his wanderings upfield. "I simply tried to profit from the situation."

Higuita then came out to face the world's press. I cannot begin to imagine a British player doing the same thing, failing so hugely and so publicly and then, with calm dignity, emerging to apologise to his team and to the world.

"People will talk about this," he said. "No question about it. It was a mistake. It was as big as a house." No one will have time to question the good sense of Perez, who passed back to Higuita, although it was that moment that gave Milla the chance for his superb piece of opportunism. Higuita, who left his goal unguarded, must carry the load alone.

"Football is human, and it is human to err," the Colombia manager, Francisco Maturana, said. "It will help him to grow taller. He is young, he is 23. This experience will surely help him to grow."

A lot of voices in the press conference attempted to push Higuita into an admission that he is more showman than sportsman.

"Always I play like this. Before I could win. Today I lost. It is too bad. I am not going to change. I am going to grow. No, there have been no recriminations from my companions. They know me. They know that I recognise my mistakes. We are happy together," Higuita replied.

"I will be prepared another time and I will be able to do better. No, no, I will not change. As human beings, we make mistakes. We err. On other occasions I have done my job well, and have been praised. Today I made a mistake. I have asked to be forgiven."

THE PATH TO THE FINAL

SECOND ROUND

Sun June 24, Turin

BRAZIL 0

ARGENTINA 1

Argentina: Caniggia 80

Half-time: 0-0 Aft: 61:38

Tue June 26 (4pm) Verona

SPAIN

YUGOSLAVIA

Scorers

Mon June 25 (4pm) Genoa

REP OF IRELAND

ROMANIA

Scorers

Mon June 25 (8pm) Rome

ITALY

URUGUAY

Scorers

Sat June 23, Bari

CZECHOSLOVAKIA 4

COSTA RICA 1

Czech: Skuhravy 11, 62, 82,

Kubik 76 Costa Rica: Gonzalez 65

Half-time: 1-0 Aft: 47:53

Sun June 24, Milan

WEST GERMANY

NETHERLANDS

Scorers

Sat June 23, Naples

CAMEROON 2

COLOMBIA 1

Cameroon: Milla 105, 108

Colombia: Redin 115

Full-time: 0-0 Aft: 50:02

Tue June 26 (8pm) Bologna

ENGLAND

BELGIUM

Scorers

QUARTER-FINALS

Sat June 30 (4pm) Florence

ARGENTINA

Scorers

Sat June 30 (8pm) Rome

Scorers

Sun July 1 (4pm) Milan

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Scorers

Sun July 1 (8pm) Naples

CAMEROON

Scorers

Tue June 26 (8pm) Bologna

ENGLAND

BELGIUM

Scorers

SEMI-FINAL

Tue July 3 (7pm) Naples

Scorers

Sat June 30 (8pm) Rome

Scorers

Sun July 1 (4pm) Milan

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Scorers

Sun July 1 (8pm) Naples

CAMEROON

Scorers

Tue June 26 (8pm) Bologna

ENGLAND

BELGIUM

Scorers

Sun July 1 (4pm) Milan

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Scorers

Sun July 1 (8pm) Naples

CAMEROON

Scorers

Tue June 26 (8pm) Bologna

ENGLAND

BELGIUM

Scorers

Sun July 1 (4pm) Milan

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Scorers

Sun July 1 (8pm) Naples

CAMEROON

Scorers

Tue June 26 (8pm) Bologna

ENGLAND

BELGIUM

Scorers

Sun July 1 (4pm) Milan

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Scorers

Sun July 1 (8pm) Naples

CAMEROON

Scorers

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ENGLAND

BELGIUM

Scorers

Sun July 1 (4pm) Milan

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Scorers

Sun July 1 (8pm) Naples

CAMEROON

Scorers

Tue June 26 (8pm) Bologna

ENGLAND

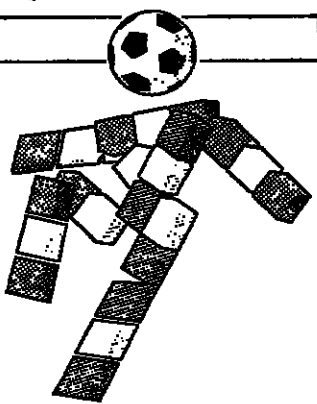
BELGIUM

Scorers

Sun July 1 (4pm) Milan

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Scorers



Question marks and ironies behind Cameroon advance

FROM DAVID MILLER IN NAPLES

Cameroon 2

Colombia 1

(act - score after 90 min, 0-0)

THE game revolves. The Lions in green are on their way.

A Cameroon television colleague, closely familiar with the English game, came up to me after his team had reached the World Cup quarter-finals and said, conversationally, yet almost paternally: "The English really should try to put more emphasis on skill instead of fitness."

There was a double and unintentional ironic twist in this friendly advice to a possible next opponent from a country that has only recently acquired a national television service.

Not only is it a sign of the changing times when the former African champions feel an inherent superiority, in the way they play the game, to the country which invented it and to the contemporary inheritors of the tradition of the Matthews, Carter, Lawton, Mannion and Finney; in addition, Cameroon have committed more fouls in the first round (75) than any team except South Korea (88) and now added another 39 against Colombia.

Nothing spectacular, admittedly; just a steady interruption of their opponents with obstruction and tackles intended to take the legs. It may prove to have been a self-defeating policy.

The winners of the second-round encounter between England and Belgium in Bologna tomorrow will face a

Cameroon team without four key players who have accumulated two bookings: Ndip, their sweeper, and Onana, a defensive marker who, on Saturday, severely reduced the threat from Colombia's Valderrama, plus the central core of their midfield, Kana Biyick and Mbouh.

Cameroon's advance through the tournament is no surprise, nor is their blend of steel and science. I had seen them win the Africa championships in Morocco in 1988, when both facets had been amply evident. They showed their depth of talent by defeating Romania here without two men sent off in a dramatic victory over Argentina on the opening day. Whether they can survive the loss of four of their best players in the quarter-final is another matter.

The other question on which the attention of the tournament will focus on July 1, again here, is whether Roger Milla, with another two goals, both in extra time, can lift his team into the semi-finals. His is one of the most remarkable stories in the history of the World Cup: a twice-retired 38-year-old, recalled by public

demand, like Matthews in 1954 at the age of 39, to become one of the leading scorers.

Yet not even Milla could deny that he received gratuitous assistance from Higuita, that most eccentric of goalkeepers, whose bizarre misjudgments contributed not merely to the almost laughable, and critical, second goal, but also to the first. Indeed, Higuita may have done not only Cameroon but either Belgium or England a favour, for I consider that Colombia were tactically the more sound team and potentially the more difficult to beat.

In the 107 minutes before the first goal by Milla, who had as usual come on as substitute, this time early in the second half of normal time, Colombia had created twice as many scoring chances as Cameroon: but, by the arrival of extra time, they were beginning to look tired. They had had one less day's rest since the first round, and Valderrama, Rincon, Fajardo and Estrada were missing some of the spring in their stride.

Of the alleged outsiders in football clubs in the country are based.

Yaounde had fallen silent as the match against Colombia was underway in Italy, but the din of car horns and supporters signalled the start of what promised to be a long night when Milla scored his second goal.

"I am a world-class player," Milla, aged 38, told Cameroon television, "but I do it for the love of my country and for the love of football."

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the finals, these two have been the most accomplished. Cameroon and Colombia have revealed a breadth of professionalism allied to spontaneous talent that is a warning to the game's established elite.

I had thought, since first seeing Higuita in the first round match against Yugoslavia, that his unconventional excursions beyond the penalty area would ultimately be punished; now, though, Francisco Maturana, his manager, attempted to deny it, he cost his country the match.

Retreating from a too-far-advanced position, he had lost bearing on his goal behind him when Milla, at the start of the second half of extra time, broke to the right between two defenders, and found Higuita had left a yawning gap by the near post into which he swept his shot. Three minutes later, Higuita absurdly attempted to exchange square-passes with his full back outside the penalty area; Milla pounced, stole the ball, and put it in an empty net.

When Redin scored for Colombia with four minutes remaining, Cameroon were out of reach.

CAMEROON (1-2-5-2): 16 T N'Komo (Espanol), 31 B Milla (Canon Yaounde), 3 J Ochoa (Canon Yaounde), 21 K Makoussou (Canon Yaounde), 14 S Tattou (Torreya Yaounde), 8 E Mbouh (Le Havre, Fr), 10 L P. Milla (Canon Yaounde), sub:

A place in the semi-final is theirs for the taking by the winners of the England-Belgium game

England can outwit Cameroon

SITTING shirt-sleeved on a hot Saturday afternoon watching football is a rare experience for me and would be, I suspect, for countless thousands of other supporters of the English game.

The match I witnessed in the colourful San Paolo stadium in Naples, between Cameroon and Colombia was, of course, nothing like the English game, featuring teams from Africa and South America. But is this not what World Cup football is all about? I imagined that if I'd been at home, watching this match on television, I would probably have read a newspaper at the same time. The whole game was based on possession and it was played at a pace that would have allowed the television viewer to go to the kitchen and make a cup of tea while the ball was at one end of the pitch, safe in the knowledge that he would be able to get back in front of his television before the ball reached



GRAHAM TAYLOR
ON THE WORLD CUP

the other end. This match represented how the game can be played at international level as opposed to club level. Certainly you could not talk in the same breath about an English first division fixture and this World Cup contest.

I was not even a different philosophy, simply a different game. I approached the match prepared for this and my interest lay in the formations used by both teams.

and Ewelle. N'Dip never wanted to engage the opposition himself. And on the three or four occasions when Colombia managed to isolate him, he was most unsure of himself.

If Colombia had raised their game — but I suspect that it is just not in their nature to do so — I fail to see how they could not have won.

There are occasions when a team loses a match as opposed to the other side actually winning it. This was such an occasion and by that, I mean the error by Higuita which led to the second goal. (I never thought I would have to say a goalkeeper's first touch let him down. But if you live by the sword you die by it as poor Rene has probably already discovered on his return home. He certainly disappeared to the dressing-room rather quickly.)

No, my complaint would be

about the use of skilful players in a pedantic way. As the game progressed, Colombia settled for extra time, and would have been quite happy for the tie to have gone to a penalty shoot-out.

Carlos Valderrama, one of the most gifted players in this World Cup, started the game by moving about from midfield to front positions. On some occasions he was partnering the forward, Estrada, on others, he was making a five-man midfield with the back four, squeezing up and the midfield four, Fajardo, Gabriel Gómez, Alvarez and Rincon, showing a lot of movement and interchange in positions, and the outlook was promising for Colombia.

However, each time a substitution was made, the team changed formation. The first time, Valderrama was moved into a central midfield position, which resulted on Omana and Edwile

being much happier in knowing exactly who they were to mark. After the second substitution, Colombia began to play a 4-3-3 formation with Valderrama being used on the right side of the midfield three.

It was only when they went 1-0 down at the start of the second period of extra time, that he moved back to his original free role, a few minutes of this and Higuita had brought the house down with his party trick. The house this time being his team's chances of proceeding in the competition.

Cameroon, meanwhile, never changed their formation, even though they changed personnel with two substitutions, one of whom, Milla is fast becoming a World Cup sensation. Tawata and Kana Biyick helped out with the marking of Valderrama when he moved into midfield while Mabong and M'Fede stayed out on the right and left flanks of

midfield. With Mboun Mboun grafting away in the centre, Cameroon were strong in this department.

Makanaky remained a lone forward, while the scorer of the goal against Argentina, Omani Biyick, played the Valderrama role for his team. He looked to me to be Cameroon's star turn. He has great pace and is prepared to use it and he very rarely lost a challenge in the air, which is most unusual for African forwards.

There's no doubt that this is a well organized team, but having seen this match, I really do believe that a semi-final place is theirs for the taking by the winners of the England v Belgium game. For all England v Belgium make the same mistake.

Walton's final slip takes its toll

By Mike Rosewell

ROWING CORRESPONDENT

THE perils of front-loader fights on bony courses were clearly seen in the final of the open coxed eight at Marlow Regatta when Mick Hickman, the Walton crewman, slipped on a bend and the Walton crew went from first place to third.

Imperial College, who had been nearly a length in the lead, benefited and went through to the polytechnic by two feet. After the college's earlier tense win at Reading, a possible meeting between the two crews at Henley in the new Henley Prize could arouse interest.

Yale University, the lightweight champions of the United States and an entrant in the Thames Cup at Henley, won both the Senior I eights and the Open Sprint Eights, showing aggression rather than finesse. Their compatriots, the Yale Scholastic crew, beat a number of potential Britannia Cup rivals, including older American crews, in Senior I coxed fours.

London RC lightweighters dominated the open coxed fours, with the A crew beating the B in the final. Both these crews could cause heavier combinations some problems in the Wyfolds. An Islington boat to full surprise at Marlow, improved their prospects for the Visitors Cup by reversing a Reading Regatta defeat by Imperial College.

Westminster and Eton confirmed their status as the best school crews at Marlow, Eton winning Senior II while Westminster lost to Yale in Senior I. Further upstream, the enclosure were packed for the third Henley Women's Regatta and spectators witnessed record-breaking performances in 15 of the 16 events. A tail wind helped, but the standard of women's rowing in this country has progressed dramatically since 1988.

Great Britain squad crews were in full attendance for selection purposes and dominated the open classes, with the squad eight gaining revenge by four lengths over Thames after their early-season defeat. Ali Gill, was in impressive form, knocking 43 seconds off her own 1989 record in the sculls.

Marlow
Eight: Open: Imperial College (US) by Oxford Polytechnic, 38.4m. 42m. Senior I: Yale (US) by Oxford Polytechnic, 38.4m. 42m. Senior II: Eton by Westminster, 38.4m. 42m. Senior III: Winchester by Selwyn College, 38.4m. 42m. Senior IV: St Edmund's by St Edmund's, 38.4m. 42m. Senior V: St Edmund's by St Edmund's, 38.4m. 42m. Senior VI: St Edmund's by St Edmund's, 38.4m. 42m. Senior VII: St Edmund's by St Edmund's, 38.4m. 42m. Senior VIII: St Edmund's by St Edmund's, 38.4m. 42m. Senior IX: St Edmund's by St Edmund's, 38.4m. 42m. Senior X: St Edmund's by St Edmund's, 38.4m. 42m. Senior XI: St Edmund's by St Edmund's, 38.4m. 42m. Senior XII: St Edmund's by St Edmund's, 38.4m. 42m. Senior XIII: St Edmund's by St Edmund's, 38.4m. 42m. Senior XIV: St Edmund's by St Edmund's, 38.4m. 42m. Senior XV: St Edmund's by St Edmund's, 38.4m. 42m. Senior XVI: St Edmund's by St Edmund's, 38.4m. 42m. Senior XVII: St Edmund's by St Edmund's, 38.4m. 42m. Senior XVIII: St Edmund's by St Edmund's, 38.4m. 42m. 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Wimbledon '90: Andrew Longmore, tennis correspondent, on the champions and challengers

THE MEN



IVAN LENDL (Czechoslovakia). Seeded: 1. Born: Ostrava, Age: 30. Grand slam titles: 6. Wimbledon record: played 10 years; finalist three times, semi-finalist 4 times. Better prepared than ever to win the one grand slam title which eludes him. Playing better than ever. If he goes with him, he will reach the Holy Grail. If not, he might have to buy the All England Club.



Boris Becker (West Germany). Seeded: 2. Born: Lahr, Age: 22. Grand slam titles: 4. Wimbledon record: played 6 years; champion three times, finalist once. The body is strong; the mind has taken a sabbatical so far this year. Early loss in the French Open or defeat by Lendl at Queens might concentrate it. Still, the one to beat, if he survives any first week ambush.



Stefan Edberg (Sweden). Seeded: 3. Born: Vasterik, Age: 24. Grand slam titles: 3. Wimbledon record: played 7 years; champion once, finalist once, semi-finalist twice. Another refugee from the French Open. On his day, the most effective and most elegant player of the lot. But hard to tell which will be his day. His serve is the key.



John McEnroe (US). Seeded: 4. Born: Wiesbaden, West Germany. Age: 31. Grand slam titles: 7. Wimbledon record: 11 years; champion three times, finalist twice. The instinct is still there, the legs are not. Not much fit after a long lay-off and would do well to reach the semi-final, where he may meet Becker. That could prove to be his last stand.



Steffi Graf (West Germany). Seeded: 1. Born: Brühl, Age: 21. Grand slam titles: 9. Wimbledon record: 5 years; champion twice, finalist once. Suddenly under pressure from below as well as above. Her heavy serve and her athleticism should see off Seles on grass; Navratilova will be a bigger problem. Admits something is missing from her game this year.



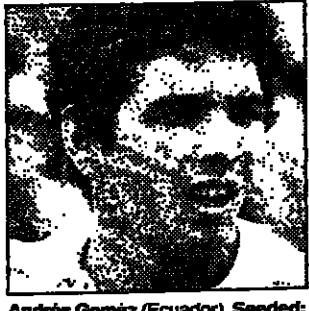
Martina Navratilova (United States). Seeded: 2. Born: Prague. Age: 33. Grand slam titles: 17. Wimbledon record: 17 years; champion eight times, finalist twice, semi-finalist three times. Desperate for one last shot-out with Graf. Has the easiest half of the draw and knows that the world No. 1 is vulnerable. Playing well enough but has to believe she can win.



Monica Seles (Yugoslavia). Seeded: 3. Born: Novi Sad, Age: 16. Grand slam titles: 1. Wimbledon record: 1 year; fourth round. Regarded grass with wide-eyed wonder last year. In theory, has not the serve nor the volley for it, but has never been constrained by theory. Confidence is so high after win in French Open that anything is possible.



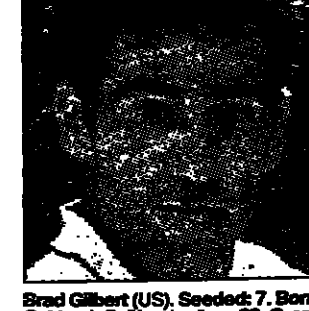
Gabriela Sabatini (Argentina). Seeded: 4. Born: Buenos Aires. Age: 20. Grand slam titles: 0. Wimbledon record: 5 years; semi-finalist once, quarter-finalist. Going through a minor crisis in her game and has recently sacked her coach. Reached the semi-final of Wimbledon at the age of 16 and has done progressively worse since. The tide might not be turned this year.



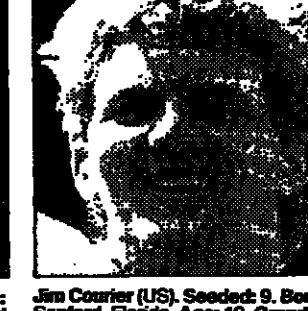
Andrés Gómez (Ecuador). Seeded: 5. Born: Guayaquil, Age: 30. Grand slam titles: 1. Wimbledon record: 6 years; quarter-finalist once. Completed a fairytale by winning the French in his 27th grand slam. Very popular, but no grass-court player. Said his French Open title would be the sunrise of his career. There could be an early sunset at Wimbledon.



Tim Mayotte (US). Seeded: 6. Born: Springfield, Massachusetts. Age: 23. Grand slam titles: 0. Wimbledon record: 5 years; quarter-finalist five times, semi-finalist once. Has two images, one as a "gentleman Tim", which he shattered last year during a bad-tempered match with Edberg, the other as the eternal quarter-finalist, which he will like to lose.



Brad Gilbert (US). Seeded: 7. Born: Oakland, California. Age: 28. Grand slam titles: 0. Wimbledon record: 6 years; fourth round once. Regarded as one of those faceless Americans who earn millions without winning anything much. A counter-attacker who lives off scraps, he is a wily customer, an inveterate muller and a devil to beat.



Jim Courier (US). Seeded: 8. Born: Sanford, Florida. Age: 19. Grand slam titles: 0. Wimbledon record: played one, lost one. Strong, pleasant all-American boy, who has made impressive progress into the top 20 this year. Will need to add some finesse to his muscular game to prove a threat on grass, but has the sense and the determination to do so.

THE WOMEN



Zina Garrison (United States). Seeded: 5. Born: Houston, Texas. Age: 26. Grand slam titles: 0. Wimbledon record: 7 years; semi-finalist once, quarter-finalist once. There is no doubting the talent, only the will to win. Stronger and fitter than ever and a good bet to reach a semi-final against Graf, despite an in-and-out year.



Arantxa Sánchez Vicario (Spain). Seeded: 6. Born: Barcelona, Age: 18. Grand slam titles: 1. Wimbledon record: 3 years; quarter-finalist once. Could be the dark horse, now that the burden of being French Open champion has been lifted. Not frightened by grass and has been working on her volleying, so merely needs to relax and enjoy it all again.



Katerina Maleeva (Bulgaria). Seeded: 7. Born: Sofia, Age: 21. Grand slam titles: 0. Wimbledon record: 4 years; fourth round once. The middle of the three Maleeva sisters. Very consistent, but rarely a threat to the top players. Has had a good year, reaching her highest ranking in six years on the circuit. Has not yet mastered the art on grass.



Manuela Maleeva (Bulgaria). Seeded: 8. Born: Sofia, Age: 23. Grand slam titles: 0. Wimbledon record: 7 years; quarter-finalist once. A fine touch player, who just lacks steel in the spine. Threw away a gift-edged chance of reaching her first grand slam semi-final in Paris and is liable to die of fright when faced by Graf in the quarter-finals on grass.

DRAW FOR THE MEN'S SINGLES

First round	Second round	Third round	Fourth round	Quarter-finals	Semi-finals	Final
(1) I. Lendl (CZ) C. McInnes (Arg) C. Costa (Sp) J. Hasek (Cze) B. Shelton (US) T. Hogstedt (Den) S. Bruguera (Sp) A. Costa (GB) C. Pistoletti (It) D. Pan (US) G. Panu (Fr) J. Turner (GB) A. Antonash (Aust) M. Robertson (SA) S. Yout (Aus) (15) H. Lecomte (Fr) (9) J. Courier (US) M. Kaplan T. Woodbridge (Aus) J. Stoltenberg (Aus) U. Riklewski (WG) V. Pichler (WG) J. Fitzgerald (Aus) M. Woodford (Aus) B. Garraw (US) J. Wohmann (US) M. Snijder (Cz) R. Rensberg B. Pearce (US) R. Behnen (Sw) L. Meier (Br) S. Matsuda (Japan) (3) S. Edberg (Swe) O. Comares (It) M. Meier (Cz) T. Carbonell (Sp) J. Pleuman (Fr) R. Fromberg (Aus) A. Mansdorf (Ger) H. Holm (Swe) M. Kitzmann (Aus) C. Motta (Br) R. Lasch (US) A. Jarryd (Swe) J. Gunnarsson (Swe) J. Pugh (US) J. Alth (Sp) (13) M. Chang (US) (11) G. Forget (Fr) L. Wengren (Swe) P. Kuhn (WG) E. Jelen (WG) A. Rahunen (Fin) K. Ewenden (NZ) M. Stich (WG) D. Dier (SA) N. Broad (SA) L. Duncan (Swe) C. Bergstrom (Swe) T. Wilden (US) M. Patchey (GB) P. Chombar (US) J. Grebb (US) (8) A. Gomez (Esp) (6) T. Mayotte (US) G. Muller (SA) K. Corran (US) J. Tarango (US) K. Novacek (Cz) G. Layendecker (US) J. Rive (US) V. Amstutz (A) K. Jones (US) D. Spalding (Cz) S. Davis (US) M. Rosset (Swe) S. Zvonkovic (Yug) A. Volkov (USSR) C. Van Rensburg (SA) (12) P. Sampras (US) (14) P. Korda (Cz) G. Bloom (Ger) C. Bailey (GB) M. Koenigsmann (Neth) T. Benhabib (Fr) N. Kroon (Swe) D. Pined (Ur) R. Krichman (Ind) O. Delafra (Fr) M. Zocche (WG) A. Lasch (WG) G. Ivanovic (Yug) P. Lundgren (Swe) J. Betel (GB) D. Rostagno (US) (4) J. McEnroe (US) (7) B. Gilbert (US) G. Conner (Yug) G. Connell (Can) D. Visser (SA) D. Cahill (Aus) M. Westmichne (Can) T. Nielsen (Neth) P. Harhaus (Neth) D. Lenson (Swe) D. Whiston (US) P. Amato (US) L. Shliss (US) L. Jonsson (Swe) M. Washington (Swe) F. Sengier (Fr) (10) J. Frawicki (Swe) (16) V. Noah (Fr) W. Ferreira (SA) M. Strala (Cz) J. Aguilera (US) P. Cash (Aus) D. Polakow (USSR) N. Brown (GB) J. Anderson (Aus) D. Goldie (US) R. Kok (Neth) R. Pugh (US) M. Schapans (Neth) W. Messer (Aus) A. Cherkasov (USSR) L. Herrera (Mor) (2) B. Becker (WG)						

Champion

DRAW FOR THE WOMEN'S SINGLES

First round	Second round	Third round	Fourth round	Quarter-finals	Semi-finals	Final
(1) S. Graf (WG) C. Porwik (WG) E. Brokhovets (USSR) M. McGran (US) C. Kohlsch (WG) M. Par (Arg) R. Stubbs (Aus) S. Faber (US) N. Miyagi (US) R. White (US) M. Maleeva (Bul) C. Lindqvist (Swe) J. Hladik (Fr) K. Jordan (US) H. Kater (Cz) (12) J. Capriati (US) (10) J. Novotna (Cz) L. Gotars (It) B. Borneo C. Cunningham (US) J. A. Paul (Aus) P. Langrova (Cz) R. Field (SA) T. Wiltshire (US) S. Skovne (US) L. Fernandez (It) Hu Na (US) P. Fendick (Cz) J. Popstallova (Cz) A. Gavaldon (US) S. Gomer (GB) (9) M. Maleeva (Swe) (8) M. Seles (Yug) M. Strandlund (Swe) C. Benjamin (US) A. Cocchi (It) T. Pheps (US) B. Cordwell (NZ) A. Minter (Aus) J. Salmon (GB) H. Maslova (Aus) L. Lapi (It) M. Werdell (US) A. Henderson (US) E. Iqbal (Aus) E. Reinach (SA) S. Locomore (GB) (16) B. Paulus (Austria) (10) H. Seles (Cz) M. Bollegrat (Neth) N. Jagerman (Neth) R. Zrubakova (Cz) V. Mardek (WG) N. Provis (Aus) N. Sawamatsu (Japan) A. Dechaume (Fr) L. Garone (It) S. La Fite (It) A. Viera (Br) A. Laand (US) J. Serrano (US) C. Delmar (Swe) S. Smith (GB) (8) Z. Garraway (US) (9) A. Sanchez (Sp) B. Nagler (US) D. van Rensburg (SA) W. Prusse (US) A. Tenebaum (Hun) B. Schultz (Neth) R. Rapp (It) R. McCullin (Aus) S. Magers (US) S. Serris (US) K. Adams (US) L. Sanchez (USSR) G. Fernandez (US) F. Labat (Arg) T. Harper (US) (11) N. Zvereva (USSR) (13) R. Farnsworth (SA) R. Sarsini (Fr) A. Frazier (US) I. Demongot (Fr) N. Tazuki (Fr) E. Field (Aus) M. Javer (Cz) E. Platt (WG) C. Tawler (Fr) E. Shiglerova (Cz) W. Probst (WG) H. Ludloff (US) A. Huber (WG) J. Dore (GB) E. Bargin (US) (4) G. Sabatini (Arg) M. K. Maleeva (Bul) B. Romano (It) K. Date (Japan) S. Stafford (US) S. Meier (WG) L. Harvey-Wild (US) A. Stephens (GB) A. Davies (Swe) L. McNeil (US) K. Piccolini (It) M. Nishideva (USSR) A. Coster (SA) A. Grossman (US) P. Denike (US) N. Henman (US) (6) M. Fernandez (US) (14) J. Wiesner (Austria) S. Scharman (Bel) K. Quattro (Fr) L. Maschi (USSR) L. Goldmeyer (Peru) M. Kikuchi (Japan) R. Krichman (Cz) A. Koller (US) C. McGregor (US) P. Schenck (Fr) K. Rinkis (US) K. Kachewski (Lus) C. Wood (Cz) S. Amlich (Fr) (2) M. Navratilova (US)						

Champion

WIMBLEDON FACTS AND FIGURES

PRIZE MONEY

(1989 prize money in brackets):
Total prize money - \$3,874,450 (\$3,133,749).
Men's singles:
Total - \$1,258,480 (\$988,060).
Winner - \$230,000 (\$190,000).
Runner-up - \$115,000 (\$95,000).
Semi-finalists - \$57,500 (\$47,500).
Quarter-finalists - \$28,750 (\$23,750).
Last-16 losers - \$14,375 (\$11,875).
Last-32 losers - \$7,187 (\$5,937).
First-round losers - \$3,593 (\$2,968).
Women's singles:
Total - \$1,042,310 (\$820,600).
Winner - \$207,000 (\$171,000).
Runner-up - \$103,500 (\$85,500).
Semi-finalists - \$51,750 (\$42,750).
Quarter-finalists - \$25,875 (\$21,375).
Last-16 losers - \$12,937 (\$10,687).
Last-32 losers - \$6,468 (\$5,343).
First-round losers - \$3,234 (\$2,671).

round losers \$2,675 (\$1,975).
Men's doubles:
Total \$419,620 (\$278,700).
Winners (per pair) \$94,900 (\$69,900).
Runners-up \$47,450 (\$34,950).
Semi-finalists \$24,180 (\$18,470).
Quarter-finalists \$12,560 (\$9,470).
Last-16 losers \$6,280 (\$4,735).
Last-32 losers \$3,140 (\$2,367).
First-round losers \$1,570 (\$1,183).
Women's doubles:
Total - \$234,040 (\$182,480).
Winners (per pair) \$47,450 (\$35,475).
Runners-up \$23,725 (\$17,737).
Semi-finalists \$11,862 (\$9,068).
Quarter-finalists \$5,931 (\$4,534).
Last-16 losers \$2,965 (\$2,267).
Last-32 losers \$1,482 (\$1,133).
First-round losers \$741 (\$566).
Mixed doubles:
Total - \$151,840 (\$122,640).
Winners (per pair) \$30,368 (\$23,040).
Runners-up \$15,184 (\$11,520).
Semi-finalists \$7,592 (\$5,760).
Quarter-finalists \$3,796 (\$2,880).
Last-16 losers \$1,898 (\$1,440).
Last-32 losers \$949 (\$720).
First-round losers \$474 (\$360).

(£17,100), semi-finalists £10,000 (£8,500), quarter-finalists £4,600 (£3,900), last-16 losers £2,300 (£1,975), last-32 losers £1,150 (£987), first-round losers £520 (£440).
ODDS
Odds as supplied by William Hill:
Men's singles:
11/8 Boris Becker
1/1 Ivan Lendl
20/1 Stefan Edberg
33/1 John McEnroe
5/1 Pat Cash
Herrn Lecomte
Tim Mayotte
50/1 BAR
Women's singles:
4/7 Steffi Graf
3/1 Monica Seles
5/1 Martina Navratilova
20/1 Gabriela Sabatini
25/1 Jennifer Capriati

ATTENDANCES
Centre court is now all-seater, with a capacity of 13,110. Previously it had 12,502 seats and room for 2,000 standing, but has been changed to meet the requirements of the Fire and Safety of Places of Sports Act 1987.
Total attendance for the fortnight in 1989 was 403,708. This year Wimbledon expects 30,000 fewer spectators because of the changes in seating.
TICKETS
More than 40 per cent - 8,000 tickets - of Wimbledon's total attendance is reserved for sale on the day, but queuing is no guarantee of getting in.

Previously, admission could be gained after 5.30pm without a ticket. Now the only means is through purchase of tickets.
Wimbledon is encouraging leavers to put their tickets in the red boxes provided at the gates for resale to those queuing outside. A quarter of the proceeds is donated to charity.
Centre court and court one are all-seater, of which 52 per cent go in public ballot; nine per cent to hospitality syndicates; 14 per cent to schools, players and guests.
Royal box, press, All England Club members (675), LTA councilors, County Associations.
Debutante holders buy a five-year "share" entitling them to one ticket per day for each day of the tournament. There are 5,100 shares, netting £37.5 million which is all ploughed into the All England Club funds for ground improvements and the like.
The public ballot gives a one-in-five chance of a ticket. To get into the ballot for 1991, applications for a form must be received by December 31 1990.
Additionally, 600 tickets for reserved seats to the centre court, half of which have restricted viewing, are available for purchase at the ground each day, except for the last four days.
Five hundred tickets for seats and 1,000 for standing are also available daily for court one.
Seat tickets are available daily to courts two, three, 13 and 14.
Ground passes allow holders to stand on all other courts, as well as on court two.
TV VIEWING
The 1989 men's final was watched

by 11.7 million people on BBC2. The women's final on the same day was watched by 5.5 million. The average audience for each programme during the fortnight was 3.4 million.
Television broadcast in 1989: Japan, 200 hours; Italy, 119; UK, 106; Spain, 95; Germany, 93; US, 57.
Television commentary Team: Dan Maskell, John Barrett, Phil Threlkell, John Alexander, Paul Hutchins, Mark Cox, Sue Mott, Ann Jones and Virginia Wade. Presenters: Harry Carpenter and Helen Rolleston.
MISCELLANEOUS
• More than 650 matches are played on 16 courts in Wimbledon fortnight. More than 21,000 balls are used.
• Three thousand staff are employed, including: 1,200 gamewomen, 200 security, 110 honorary stewards, 336 court officials, 400 service and fire brigade stewards, 120 court cleaners, 150 courtesy car drivers, 39 scoreboard operators, 18 dressing room attendants, 22 cloakroom staff and 35 cleaners.
• Catering: 23 tons of strawberries are sold, 300,000 cups of tea, 75,000 pints of draught beer and 12,000 bottles of champagne.
• Ball Boys and Girls: Until 1986, ball boys came from Dr Barnardo's Homes; during 1987-89 from Shaftesbury Homes; and during 1989-90 from local schools. They are presently supplied by John Archer School, Wandsworth. Ball girls were first used in 1977. 125 boys and girls are used (50 girls and 75 boys in 1989).

Wimbledon
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WIMBLEDON ORDER OF PLAY

Wimbledon '90: Ivan Lendl prepares the hard way in his effort to fill the gap in his grand slam collection

New-look venue set to serve up some more of the same

By ANDREW LONGMORE, TENNIS CORRESPONDENT

EVEN before a ball has been struck in anger, the 1990 championships will be a landmark in the history of Wimbledon. There will be no standing area on the centre court, no conversational queues in the passages round the centre court, no free-flow of pedestrian traffic between show courts and no guarantee that the thousands who line up outside each morning, as if about to perform an elaborate conga, will be rewarded for their patience.

It should be pointed out that the changes at Wimbledon this year are not the work of some anti-social committee inside the All England Club, but the product of the Health and Safety at Sports Grounds Act, brought in after the tragedies at Bradford and Hillsborough, and rigorously enforced by Merton Borough Council.

Quite how the new regulations on capacity, on movement of spectators and on the thousand and one areas we never hear about, will affect the atmosphere of the championships, no one, least of all the executives of Wimbledon, knows. It might take several years to find out, but in the short term there are two consolations. One is that the 28,000 or so who get in each day will be cocooned inside one of the safest sporting venues in the country; the other is that, without months of negotiation by the club's committee, the changes could have been a lot worse.

As if in recognition that time marches on, there will be two notable absences on court this year. For the first time since 1972, there will be no Chris Evert and no Jimmy Connors. The pair, whose careers began almost as a single line before moving slowly apart, have retired in unison to the commentary box: Evert permanently, Connors in preparation for life after tennis. Together, they will give viewers in the United States the benefit of their experiences in winning five Wimbledon titles and reaching 11 other finals and 12 semi-finals.

Strangely, neither were natural grass court players, a fact which might give Ivan Lendl heart as he prepares to banish his Wimbledon obsession once and for all. He has forsaken the French, which he could have won as it turned out, and planned his whole schedule to be ready for today.

His plans could not have



gone better. Even the weather has co-operated in the masterplan over the past week, not allowing Stefan Edberg and Boris Becker many opportunities to make up for lost time. Though it is always dangerous to read too much into pre-grand slam results, judging by Queens, the defending champion and the 1988 champion still have some way to go before they reach Lendl's level.

Lendl has never played better on grass. That is clear. He is moving more quickly, returning more cleanly and, above all, coming to terms with the idea that grass demands spontaneity and improvisation, neither of which have, up to now, played a large part in Lendl's game or, I suspect, his life. Now, all he has to do is to convince himself that he can beat Edberg, who he is due to meet in the semi-final, and then Becker, and his grand slam record will be just as he would like it, neat and complete.

The main difference with Becker, this year from last, is that he has not been able to get himself out of trouble so easily, and for a player who tends to wander into danger, that is a significant failing. With snipers like Goldie and Masur in his quarter, the ability of Becker to escape might be tested fairly early.

The same could be said for Edberg, who could face McEnroe in the second round and Fromberg, from Australia, in



Connors: Life after tennis

Navratilova on course for her ninth singles championship

MARTINA Navratilova's summer run at Eastbourne ended traditionally, the champion winning her ninth title and £42,424 at the Pilkington Glass Championships. The fall girl on this occasion was Gretchen Magers, who managed just two games and 24 points in the 45-minute match (Andrew Longmore writes).

If you stick strictly to form, the result means that Navratilova has improved a little since last year when she allowed the American three games in the quarter-final at Wimbledon. Magers, an experienced pro who beat Jennifer Capriati earlier in the week after being a set and 4-1 down, was in no doubt that Navratilova was in the right mood to claim that elusive

ninth Wimbledon singles title. "She is just so strong in her game," she said. "I'm not sure the same tennis which took me to the final only earned me two games."

Navratilova must now hope that it blows a gale for the next fortnight because after the bracing seaside air of the last few days, any wind at Wimbledon will seem like a gentle zephyr. "It has been a crazy week," she said of a week that has tested her professionalism and character as much as any.

Navratilova has been worried by a recurrence of a knee injury, been forced to play two singles and a doubles match in one day. She could have retired from her semi-final

the third, Tony Pickard, the coach of Edberg, has been working on the Swede's speed and confidence during the past fortnight. If both are right, Edberg, and not Becker, could prove the biggest danger to Lendl.

It is hard to look outside that trio for a champion. McEnroe is asking his talent alone to make up for a shortage of match practice and more realistic challenges could come from another American, Pete Sampras, who has the right game to do well at Wimbledon. Aged 18, he is a casual character, sometimes too casual for his own good. Forget and Svensson lead a certain elegance to proceedings, Leconte and Noah exuberance and flair, while the Yugoslav, Goran Ivanisevic, who beat Becker in Paris, has great talent and a delightfully wayward temperament, which would also reasonably sum up Pat Cash, returning to the scene of his greatest victory for the first time in two years.

In both the men's and women's singles, four of the top five seeds are the same as last year, which lends some perspective to the talk of changing times. In the men, the new French champion, Andre Agassi, replaces Mats Wilander, who incidentally is due to make his comeback immediately after Wimbledon. More significantly, in the women's, Monica Seles, the youngest French champion, replaces Evert.

Given that Seles has only played one tournament in her life on grass, at Wimbledon last year, she will do well to reach the semi-final. The only logical conclusion to draw is that Graf and Navratilova will be in the final for the fourth successive time, and that Graf will put her troubles behind her and take her third successive title, thwarting Navratilova's attempt, at the age of 33, to beat the record of eight singles titles she shares with Helen Wills Moody. Much depends on the state of Graf's mind and her forehead (in that order).

Fourteen British players start the week in the singles draw, five in the men, nine in the women. Of the latter, three — Sara Gomer, Sarah Loane and Samantha Smith — play seeds in the first round. Another two, Clare Wood and Jo Durie, could meet Navratilova and Sabatini respectively in the second round. Depending on which way you look at it, that is either their misfortune or their chance of glory. There will be plenty of both before the fortnight is over.

Champion driven by a need for perfection

By ANDREW LONGMORE

SO STRONG is the love of a glorious loser in Britain that, if Wimbledon was decided on a straw poll, Ivan Lendl would win comfortably. That must be hard for a man of Lendl's instincts to understand.

Nothing in his manner or his background encourages sympathy; nor do glory and defeat co-exist happily in his philosophy. Both are acceptable, the latter increasingly so as fatherhood lends perspective to his life, but defeat, in Lendl's eyes, could never be glorious just as it need not necessarily mean failure, either.

"To fail is not to try," he says. "As long as you try your hardest, you cannot fail." By that criterion, the No. 1 seed and favourite for this year's Wimbledon is a guaranteed success, whether he loses in the first round, or holds up the trophy, the only one missing from his collection of grand slam silverware, on Sunday week. Nobody has tried harder or sacrificed more to win Wimbledon than Lendl.

In April, when most players were starting to knock the clay off their shoes, Lendl was in Australia, practising on grass. He and his coach, Tony Roche, even persuaded Ken Rosewall and John Newcombe to join them for what they called "Wimbledon Day". Since then, everything in Lendl's orderly life has been organised with one end in view: to eradicate the possibility of failure at Wimbledon. "If I do not win Wimbledon," he says, "it is because I am not good enough to win. Nothing more."

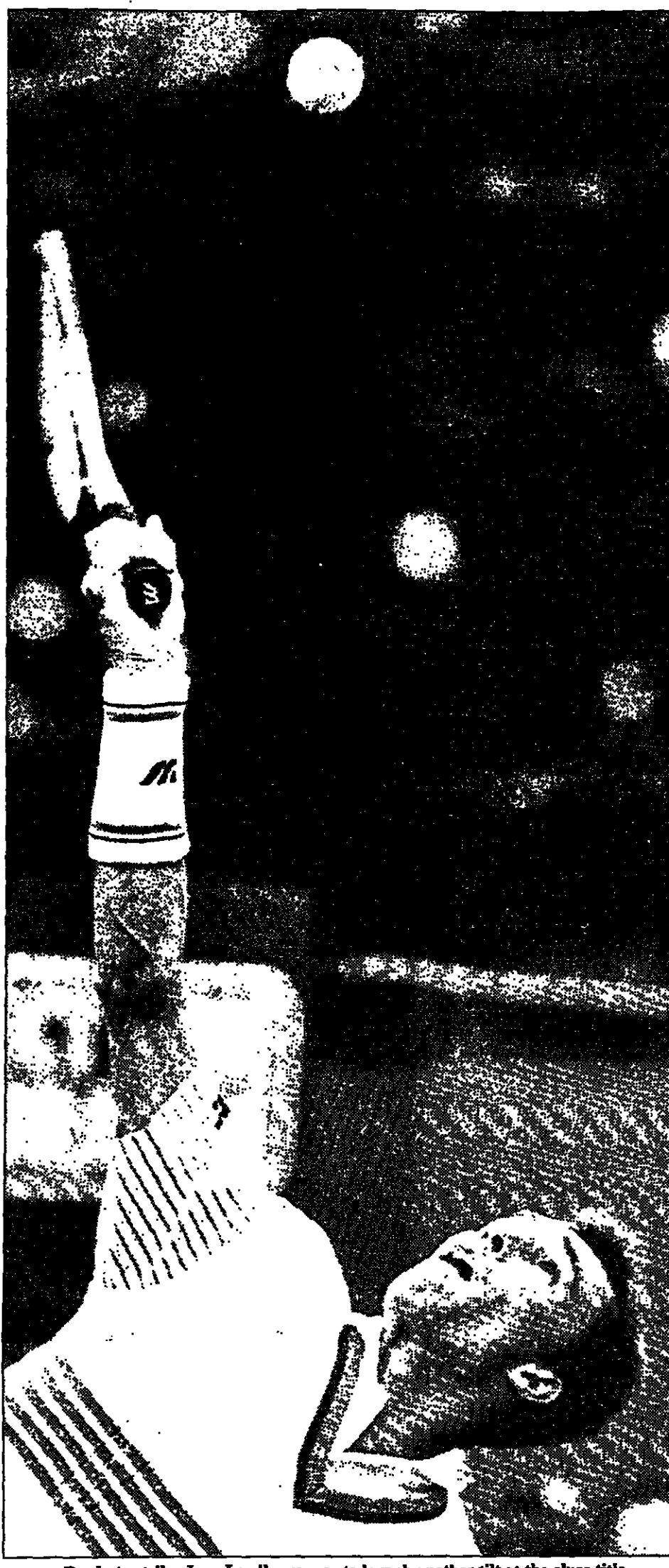
It takes courage to cast yourself so far adrift from excuses that the only island is inadequacy. Yet Lendl would not know another way of tackling the problem. The quest for the elusive title that would put him in the company of such as Fred Perry, Donald Budge and Rod Laver as the winner of all four grand slam titles, and above John McEnroe (who has won neither the French nor the Australian) or Bjorn Borg (who never won the US Open) follows the same pattern as other interests in his life.

Take art, for example. By chance, a few years ago, Lendl saw a work by the Czech artist, Alphonse Mucha: he now has the biggest private collection of Mucha's work in the world. Or the German shepherd dogs, which roam freely around his home in Greenwich, Connecticut: first there was one, then two, then seven. The count is now down to four. But when he retires from professional tennis, Lendl has serious plans to breed dogs. In both cases, what began as a hobby has turned into a search for perfection.

Wimbledon might have taken a little longer to penetrate the severe exterior of Lendl's personality, but the same formula applies. Slowly and surely, Wimbledon has been put under the same microscope; its components dissected, analysed and put back together again.

At first, Lendl could understand neither grass, which he said was strictly for cows, nor the foibles of the All England Club, which were foreign to his ideas of justice and order. But very gently, as he won his first grand slam title at the French Open in 1984 and gained confidence in his own personality and ability, Lendl began to have more time for tradition and for Wimbledon.

Lendl has reached two finals and four semi-finals in the last seven years, a tantalising record bound to end in obsession for a man of Lendl's



Ready to strike: Ivan Lendl prepares to launch another tilt at the elusive title

nature. Lendl does not try to play down the importance of Wimbledon to him now.

"If I were to say to you that Wimbledon doesn't mean anything to me at all, you would think I was lying, and you would be right. So it is only right to be honest," he says. "But, in the end, it's only a game, it just happens to be a more important game at Wimbledon, but it's still only a game. You have to look at it that way or it would drive you crazy."

Not long ago, that sort of relaxed attitude would have been as unnatural to Lendl as bursting into fits of laughter on court or having his shirt outside his shorts. When he first arrived in America from his native Czechoslovakia nearly ten years ago, he was driven by the will to win and the need to make money. He was called a robot, a foreigner, a man who could not win the big titles, and when he started to do that, "the champion that

nobody wants".

The cruelty was not just in the implication that he was disliked almost everywhere in the world, but that he was stateless, an alien, reviled back in his native Czechoslovakia, unaccepted in his adopted America. Even now, when asked whether he considers himself Czechoslovak or American, he evades the question, possibly because he is not quite sure of the answer himself.

His accent is still strongly East European, his politics pure self-help Republican. His father, Jiri, has just become president of the Czechoslovak Tennis Federation; his daughter, Marieke, was born in America and will be brought up there. In two years, just before the Barcelona Olympics, Lendl himself will become an American citizen.

But if, at the age of 30 and after almost ten years in exile, he still feels a foreigner in a foreign land, it has long since

ceased to bother him. He has over \$15 million (about £8.8 million) in the bank in prize-money alone, and can afford not to worry. Perhaps, too, his new wife, Samantha, and his new role as a father have eased the tension in his life and allowed a very dry sense of humour to emerge. One of his long-time friends has certainly noticed the difference.

"He is far more relaxed about life and about his game now," he says. "He is more aware of people and he doesn't worry about things. There are things that annoy him and he'll remember them, but he doesn't brood on defeat anymore. His public image is better, too, because I think people have come to appreciate his determination."

Lendl is still not a laugh a minute on court but some habits die hard and Lendl regards competition as serious, be it Scalextric or tennis or life. Tennis, he once said, is not a popularity contest.

Sampras aims for long-term success

By IAN ROSS

FRED Perry's assertion that Peter Sampras, the 18-year-old at the forefront of a new wave of American players, will win the Wimbledon men's singles title within the next three years surprised many, not least the personable Sampras himself.

While Sampras's reluctance to lend credence to Perry's bold prediction is understandable, he remains confident in his own considerable abilities and was more than willing to discuss the question of his sport's most-cherished honour after he had produced a solid, rather than spectacular, performance to defeat Gilad Bloom, of Israel, 7-6, 7-6, in the final of the Direct Line Insurance Open at Manchester.

"I do not think that it is realistic to expect me to win Wimbledon in the next two or three years but, having said that, no one expected Boris Becker to win the championship at the age of 17, did they?" Sampras, who is seeded twelfth this year, said.

"I suppose that it might happen, but I am not planning it. I want to gain the necessary experience so that when I know that I am ready to win, I can go out there and do it."

Sampras, who regularly watches video recordings of Rod Laver, his childhood idol, is now fully recovered from a painful hip injury that hindered his mobility and restricted his programme in the early part of the season.

"I now feel very confident. My first match at Wimbledon is against Christo van Rensburg and I am sure that it will prove to be tough for both of us. I am now 100 per cent fit and raring to go, as they say," he said, after collecting his cheque for £19,400.

The doubles final provided yet more disappointment for Nick Brown, the British No. 2 who, earlier in the week, had lost in the singles semi-finals to Bloom. Brown and his partner, Kelly Jones, of the United States, were beaten 6-3, 2-6, 6-4 by Kratzmann and Stoltenberg, of Australia.

RESULTS: Men's singles, final: P Sampras (US) bt G Bloom (ISR), 7-6, 7-6. Men's doubles, semi-finals: M Kratzmann (AUS) and J Stoltenberg (AUS) bt A Amlich (AUS) and A Coats (GB), 6-4, 7-5. M Brown (GB) and K Jones (US) bt P Cash (AUS) and J Pugh (US), 6-7, 7-6, 6-4. Men's doubles, consolation: B Brown and Jones, 6-4, 6-6.

Frenchman boosts prospects

GUY Forget boosted his Wimbledon prospects by winning the Wentworth Classic on Saturday. The Frenchman, aged 25, beat his compatriot, Henri Leconte, 7-5, 3-6, 6-3 in the final, mastering a court of uneven bounce, the cold weather, variable light and finally the erratic brilliance of his opponent.

Leconte, always ready to play to the crowd, pulled off the more spectacular shots but Forget held his game together better throughout. He said: "The court was a bit soft but if I can play well on that it's a good omen for Wimbledon where the courts are perfect."

Forget, seeded 11 at Wimbledon next week, has had a good tournament, beating John McEnroe, Jonas Svensson and now Leconte and added: "Things are going just right for me at the moment. I'm at my highest world ranking of 20 and have been seeded at Wimbledon for the first time."

Leconte, who with Forget will form the backbone of the French team to play Britain in the Davis Cup at Queen's Club in September, provided most of the entertainment — and not just with his racket. He engaged in an impromptu football game with a ball-boy, had a mock dispute with Mike Payne, the umpire.

Both he and Forget had difficulty in adjusting to the conditions in a first set containing five service breaks. But they moved up a gear in the next two sets. One break of service was enough for Leconte to square the match but Forget gained the breakthrough in the decider with a magnificent forehand return.

The match ended spectacularly with Forget serving three successive aces.

RESULTS: G Forget (FR) bt H Leconte (FR), 7-5, 3-6, 6-3. Play-off for prize and fourth place: P Cash (AUS) bt J Svensson (SWE), 6-7, 6-4, 6-8.

Mecir makes recovery to sink Noah

MILOSLAV Mecir clawed his way back from a desperate position against Yannick Noah to win the Writal International at West Kirby on Saturday.

Mecir, the Olympic champion, of Czechoslovakia, could hardly have made a worse start. He claimed only 13 points and lost his service twice in an embarrassing one-sided first set, which Noah won 6-1 in just 24 minutes.

He again dropped his service in the third game of the second set, and a demoralising defeat stared him in the face

until he finally got going and won down the Frenchman.

Mecir twice threatened to break Noah's service and eventually managed it in the tenth game, when his opponent was serving for the match. He repeated the feat on Noah's next service to win the set 7-5 and level the contest.

Mecir got his nose in front for the first time when he held service in the first game of the final set, and he flanked his superiority by breaking Noah's service in the fourth.

Noah, who had delighted a capacity crowd of almost

4,000 with his acrobatic diving, threatened to cut short Mecir's newly won dominance when he broke back in the seventh game.

It was a flickering hope, however, and Mecir promptly broke his service in the next game and served out to win the set 6-3, taking the title after one hour and 49 minutes of high-class tennis.

"Yannick played very well at the start," Mecir said. "I couldn't adjust to his serve and he was returning well. I thought the match was almost over at one stage but my serve

was getting better and, when it was one set each, I knew I was improving."

Noah said: "I led 6-1 and 5-3 because I had played some good tennis but Miloslav was not awake. He then began to play much better and made some good shots on key points."

"In any sport, you try to be positive. While losing is never a nice feeling, I can hopefully learn from it. Grass is not my natural surface and it means I have to do a lot of work and practice."

Lendl remains loyal to US

IVAN Lendl will not play in the Davis Cup for Czechoslovakia despite the appointment of his father, Jiri, as president of the country's tennis federation.

Lendl, the top seed at Wimbledon, has pledged his loyalty to the United States, where he has lived since leaving his home country.

"My father told me, when I was in Czechoslovakia in February, that he may become president, and he asked what I thought about it," Lendl said, in an interview on BSB's Sports Channel.

"I told him that if anybody believes he could call me, and then all of a sudden I am going to play Davis Cup, I won't do that."

"The situation in Czechoslovakia has changed and I don't hold any grudges or anything. But if I ever play Davis Cup for anybody, that would be for the States. That would be in 1992, when I get my passport."

"A lot of very nice and influential people have stood behind me and, if I went back now and started playing for Czechoslovakia, I would be

hitting them under the belt. That simply wouldn't be right."

On the possibility of facing a tie against the Czechoslovaks, Lendl said: "I am sure I would find it difficult. But it happened to Martina [Navratilova] and she handled it well, so I am confident I could handle it, too."

Stefan Edberg, the third seed, will have a change of opponent in his first-round match tomorrow. Omar Camporese, the Italian who was originally drawn to play against the 1988 champion, has dropped out through injury and his place will be taken by Brod Dyke, of Australia.

TODAY'S ORDER OF PLAY

CENTRE COURT (2.00pm start): L Herrera (Mex) v B Becker (WGB); S Yout (AUS) v H Leconte (FR); J Fitzgerald (AUS) v M Woodford (AUS).

COURT ONE (2.00pm): I Lendl (CZ) v C Miuksi (ARG); P Lundgren (SWE) v M Bates (GB); J Albur (SP) v M Chang (US).

COURT TWO (2.30pm): Y Noah (FR) v W Ferreira (SA); J Rive (US) v V Anirraji (INDIA); G Forget (FR) v L Wahlgrun (SWE).

COURT THREE (2.30pm): Mrs H Mandlikova (AUS) v Miss L Lapi (IT); W Masur (AUS) v A

Cherkasov (USSR); G Raoux (FR) v J Turner (GB); S Bruguera (SP) v A Castle (GB).

COURT FOUR (2.30pm): D Cahill (AUS) v J Hisek (SWITZ); J Fleurbaey (FR) v R Fromberg (AUS); R Leach (US) v A Jarrod (SWE).

COURT FIVE (2.30pm): P Anasoaia (US) v L Shiras (US); C Costa (SP) v J Hisek (SWITZ); M K Davis (JAPAN) v Miss S Stafford (US); Miss M Javer (GB) v Miss E Pfaff (WGB).

COURT SIX (2.30pm): M Larsson (SWE) v D Whiston (US); Miss M Wardell (US) v Miss A Hennickson (US); A

Manesford (ISR) v H Holm (SWE); A Antonitsch (AUS) v M Robertson (SA).

COURT SEVEN (2.30pm): S Strelbe (CZ) v J Aguilera (SP); Miss C MacGregor (US) v Miss P Etchemendy (FR); C Bergstrom (SWE) v T Wilkinson (US); P Kuhnert (WGB) v E Jelen (WGB).

COURT EIGHT (2.30pm): S Davis (US) v M Rosset (SWITZ); K Flach (US) v M Schapers (NETH); N Broad (SA) v L Duncan (US).

COURT NINE (2.30pm): F Santoro (FR) v J Svensson (SWE); K Novacek (CZ) v G

Layendecker (US); Miss L Garrone (FR) v Miss S La Frette (IT); Miss S Maier (WGB) v Miss L Harvey-Wild (US).

COURT TEN (2.30pm): G Connell (CAN) v D Vissio (AUS); A Rahunen (FIN) v K Evernden (NZ); Miss K Rinaldi (US) v Miss K Kschwendt (LUX); B Garrow (US) v J Wohrmann (WGB).

COURT 11 (2.30pm): Miss J-A Fauti (AUS) v Miss P Langrova (CZ); S Zvolnovic (YUG) v A Volkov (USSR); L Mattar (BO) v S Matsuoaka (JAPAN); Miss N Tauszitz (JAPAN) v Miss L Field (AUS).

COURT 12 (2.30pm): Miss H Field (SA) v Miss T Whittinger

(US); D Perez (URU) v R Goldie (US) v R Kok (NETH); B Pearce (US) v R Bateman (SWE); Miss R Rajchrtova (CZ) v Miss A Keller (US).

COURT 13 (2.30pm): B Gilbert (US) v B Oresar (YUG); Miss S Loosmore (US) v Miss B Paulus (AUS); J Courier (US) v M Kaplan (US); Miss A Simpkin (GB) v Miss A Davies (BEL).

COURT 14 (2.30pm): P Cash (AUS) v D Folajkov (USSR); K Curren (US) v J Tarragon (US); Miss K Malekova (BUL) v Miss B Romano (IT); M Petchey (GB) v P Chamberlin (US).

COURT 15 (2.30pm): T Nissen

(NETH) v P Haarhuis (NETH); D Goldie (US) v R Kok (NETH); B Pearce (US) v R Bateman (SWE); Miss R Rajchrtova (CZ) v Miss A Keller (US).

COURT 16 (2.30pm): L Jonsson (SWE) v M Washington (US); A Lasch (WGB) v G Ivanisevic (YUG); Mrs L Gidemeister (PERU) v Miss M Kidowaki (JAPAN); B Shelton (US) v T Hogstedt (SWE).

COURT 17 (2.30pm): O Delaire (FR) v M Zoccke (WGB); M Stich (WGB) v D Dier (WGB); Miss E Inoue (JAPAN) v Miss E Reinach (SA); M Srebrer (CZ) v R Rensberg (US).

COURT 18 (2.30pm): D

MEYER DOUBLES: 1, R Leach and J Pugh (US); 2, P Aldrich and D T Vasser (SA); 3, J B Fitzgerald (AUS) and A Jarrard (SWE); 4, S E Davis and D Pate (US); 5, P Korda and T Smith (CZ); 6, G Connell and G Michabata (CAN); 7, G Forget (FR) and J Hisek (SWITZ); 8, K Flach and R Saguio (US); 9, D Cahill and M Kratzmann (AUS); 10, J Grubb and P McEnroe (US); 11, N Brode and G Muller (SA); 12, U Rignewski and M Stich (WGB); 13, G Luza and G Motta (FR); 14, M J Javer (GB) and K Curren (US); 15, G Layendecker and R A Rensberg (US); 16, P Galtbraith and D MacPherson (US).

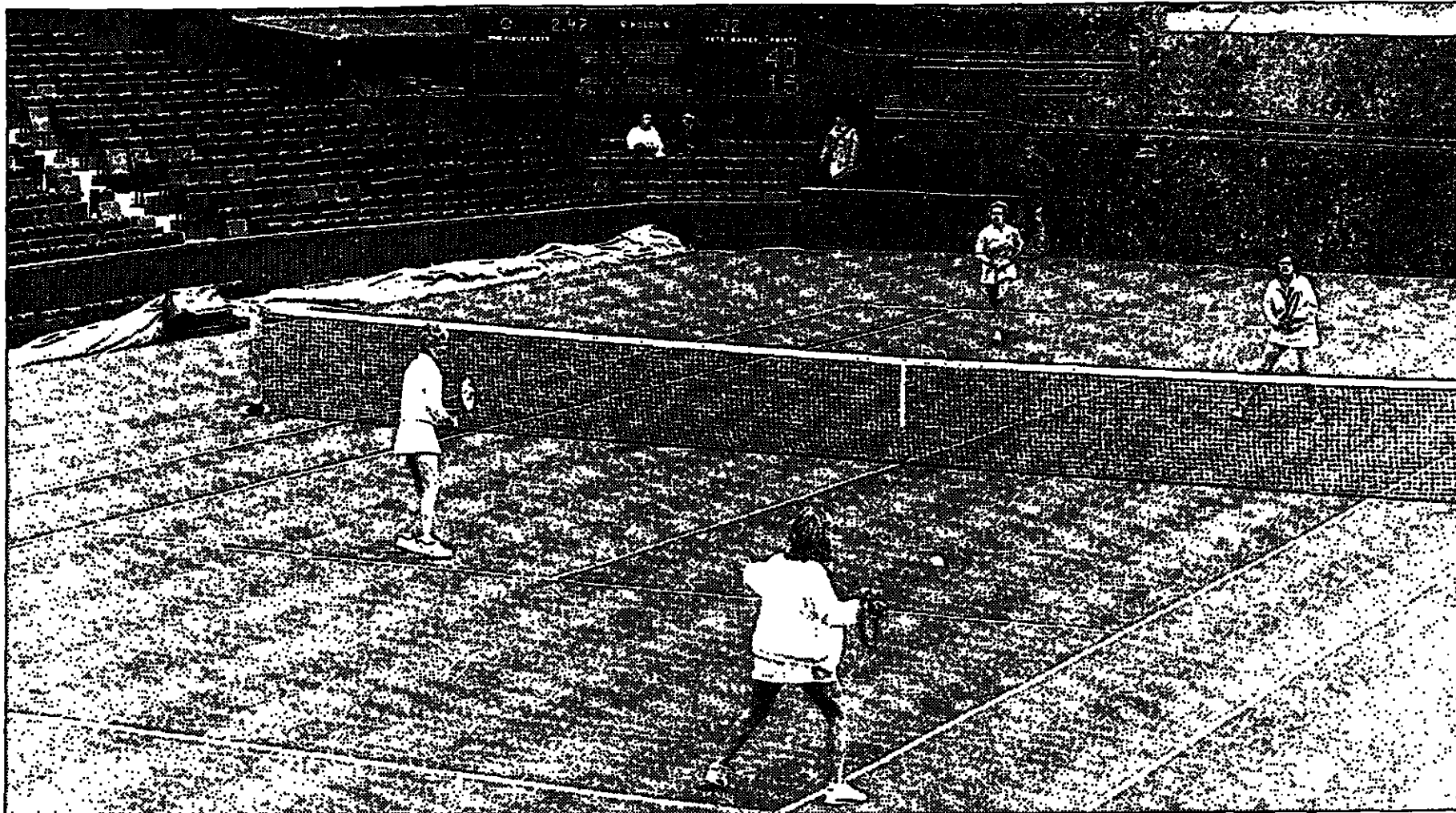
WOMEN'S DOUBLES: 1, J Novotna and M Sukutova (CZ); 2, G Fernandez and M Navratilova (US); 3, L Savchenko and N Zvereva (USSR); 4, J Fernandez and E Nagatani (US); 5, N Provis (AUS) and E Reinach (SA); 6, K Jordan (US) and P D Simple (AUS); 7, M Paz (ARG) and A Sanchez-Vicario (ESP); 8, S Graf (WGB) and G Sabatini (ARG); 9, K M Adams and L M McNeil (US); 10, P A

and Z L Garrison (US); 11, E M Burghin (AUS) and R D Fairbank (SA); 12, J Vriesinger (CAN) and R M Wills (US); 13, A E Smith (US) and W M Turnbull (AUS); 14, N Madvedova and L Praus (US); 15, L J Gregory and S W Magers (US).

MIXED DOUBLES: 1, J Pugh (US) and J Novotna (CZ); 2, P Aldrich and E Reinach (SA); 3, R Leach and Z L Garrison (US); 4, J B Fitzgerald and P D Simple (AUS); 5, T Smith and H Sukutova (CZ); 6, D T Vasser and R D Fairbank (SA); 7, C Motta (FR) and E M Burghin (AUS); 8, D Cahill (AUS) and G Fernandez (US); 9, R Saguio and L M McNeil (US); 10, R Jones and E M Burghin (AUS); 11, P Amos (US) and A Sanchez-Vicario (ESP); 12, T Woodbridge and R Eade (AUS); 13, M Woodbridge and H Mandlikova (AUS); 14, M Pugh (US) and M M Bolloger (NETH); 15, N Parra (URU) and N Zvereva (USSR).

● WORLD CUP, 36, 37
● WIMBLEDON, 38, 39
● RACING 40, 41

ATP turns down call for random drug-testing



A very private match: Wimbledon 1990 was launched very quietly with a gentle doubles between four women members of the All England Club on Saturday. This ritual is designed to break in the centre court for the sterner contests that begin today with Boris

Becker, the defending men's singles champion, against the qualifier, Luis Herrera, from Mexico. The match was between Joyce Englefield and Caroline Peirless and Patty Fordyce and Winnie Wooldridge.

By ANDREW LONGMORE,
TENNIS CORRESPONDENT

BORIS Becker will start the defence of his Wimbledon title against Luis Herrera, a qualifier from Mexico, in the first match on the remodelled centre court this afternoon. His main challenger, the No. 1 seed, Ivan Lendl, also looks to have a comfortable opening match against Christian Minussi, of Argentina, on court one.

Aaron Krickstein, the No. 8 seed, has been forced to pull out of the tournament with an elbow injury, but Mary Joe Fernandez, who had to retire from her quarter-final against Gretchen Magers at Eastbourne last week with a knee injury, should be fit to take up her position as the No. 9 seed.

In contrast to the French Open, the players at Wimbledon will not be subjected to drug-testing. Under French law, all major sporting events have to be tested, but there is no similar legislation in Britain and the Association of Tennis Professionals, who now run the tour in conjunction with the tournament directors, have turned down the Sports Council's request to have players randomly and independently tested at a mobile unit run by Kings College, London.

The International Tennis Federation, which controls the grand slam events, are in favour of testing at any of their events. "We would be behind any programme of testing put forward by a third party," said Ian Barnes, a spokesman for the ITF. Tennis was one of the first sports to voluntarily test for drugs, but the policy of not



releasing the results and the infrequency of the tests has led to criticism of the programmes.

The main apprehension on the opening day of the Championships will be in the offices of the All England Club as changes forced on the club by Merton Council are monitored for the first time. As a result of the changes, due to the Health and Safety at Sports Grounds Act, there will be no standing room on centre court.

The standing area has been replaced by seats and capacity has been cut by 1,392 from 14,502 to 13,110. Under the new safety regulations, spectators will not be able to move from show court to show court, nor will they be able to get onto a show court with a ground pass.

Eight thousand tickets will be on sale on the day, but there is no guarantee that those who queue will get in. Total capacity remains at 28,000. "There will be a lot of worry about how things will turn out this year, more so than usual because though we have tried to anticipate problems, I'm sure there will be others. But, hopefully, nothing will spoil the enjoyment of the tournament for the public," said Chris Corrigan, chief executive of the All England Club.

Maradona hailed by Bilardo

CARLOS Bilardo, the Argentina manager, saluted Diego Maradona for setting up Claudio Caniggia's goal that beat Brazil.

"I hoped I would see Maradona produce a moment like that," he said. "But I don't know how he managed to play. His ankle is in a terrible state. There is nothing wrong with our players apart from their physical condition. We had three or four who may not even make the end of the World Cup."

Sebastião Larazoni, the Brazil coach, said: "To me Maradona is still the player of the day. We did our best and we did play well. If anything, perhaps we were not calm enough."

Maradona said that Brazil had not deserved to lose, but added: "Whichever way you want to paint it, this is an alert. Argentina are not dead. When we're alive, we're dangerous."

Maradona had five pain-killing injections at half-time. "But I feel so good it doesn't matter. My knee doesn't matter, my ankle doesn't matter. We beat a great team," he said.

From STUART JONES,
FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT,
TURIN

Argentina 1
Brazil 0

WHEN the World Cup had all but been taken out of Argentina's grasp, Diego Maradona yesterday conjured another moment of magic to maintain the holder's interest in the competition. The little man, though visibly in decline, was still able to change the course of a second round tie which Brazil should have, and could have, won with embarrassing ease.

As Maradona set off on his only irresistible run of the afternoon, he altered more than the destiny of a private South American battle. Many observers felt that the Brazilians, now that they have combined their skill with a European defensive strategy, would be the strongest contenders outside the continent. But for woe-filled finishing, they would be still.

Argentina, who opened the tournament by being humiliated by Cameroon, have since

improved, but the process is so gradual that they will surely lose their title. But while Maradona is in their midst, they can still surprise opponents, who are indisputably superior. Such was the case here in the wondrous Stadio Comunale.

Even when they were performing in the shadows cast by the roof, the Brazilians shone — but not in the traditional way. They took the breath away not so much through their technique, but through their willingness to work for possession and for each other.

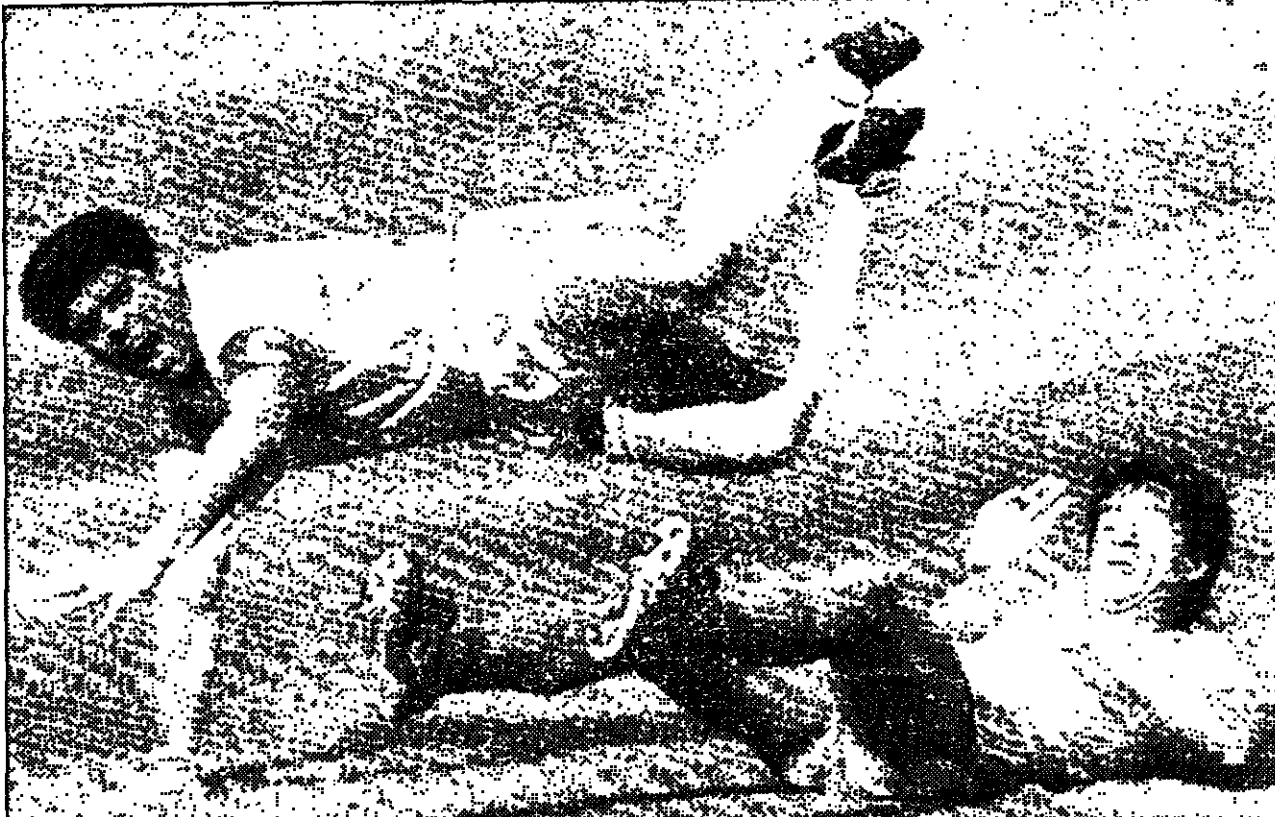
The industry of Dunga and Alemão, the central midfield pivots, in particular was staggering. One moment they were lifting the pace by bursting forward for a shot, the next they were slowing it down by exchanging nonchalant ideas with defensive colleagues. They never paused, let alone stopped.

Brazil's collective eagerness to run, to restrict and stifle the player in possession, put Argentina under such heavy and ceaseless pressure that the game was initially a mismatch. The whole affair could effectively have been over midway through the first half.

Not only did Brazil instantly establish the right to play, they also immediately earned the right to go through to the last eight. Pushing forward at every opportunity, they created half a dozen noteworthy chances before the interval and failed to convert each one.

Between them, Careca, Muller and Valdo had more than enough speed to escape from their markers and attack Simon, the Argentine sweeper. Careca, for instance, spun away in the opening minute but failed to take advantage of the chance. The audience of about 61,000, generating receipts of more than £2.5 million, did not then appreciate that his miss would be the theme of the day.

Although Dunga did almost uproot a post with a header before the interval and Muller and Alemão both struck the woodwork after it, the accuracy of Brazil's final touch



Down but not out: Maradona signals his dismay as he is sent flying by a tackle from Mauro Galvão yesterday

was in complete contrast to the rest of their measured play. They were to pay the ultimate penalty.

Argentina paid for their ruggedness as well. Monzon and Giusti were both booked for brutal assaults but the longer they held on, the greater the possibility that a moment of individual brilliance, or a Brazilian mistake, might favour them. So it was in the 80th minute when legs were aching and concentration was fading.

Maradona had previously been a pathetic figure. Whining, winging and throwing his arms petulantly in the air whenever a decision went against him, he took on the stature of a spoiled school child. When he is in such a mood, he appears to be little more than a cheat.

Nor is he the only Argentine who dramatises every collision to such a degree that it becomes a regrettable and tedious irritation or appeals constantly to the referee.

But Maradona evoked glori-

ous memories of four years ago when he started to accelerate from the halfway line.

The Brazilians closed in, like a pack of wolves chasing their prey, but he drifted to the right, held them all off and dragged them away from his own predator, Caniggia.

With a typically deft flick, Maradona released his colleague and Caniggia crowned Argentina's first-ever World Cup victory over their rivals in four attempts. To deepen Brazil's woes, Ricardo Rocha and Mauro Galvão were cautioned and their own captain, Ricardo Gomez, was sent off for a deliberate foul.

ARGENTINA (3-5-2): 12 S. Goicoechea (Milan), 19 O. Ruggeri (Real Madrid), 20 J. Simon (Boca Juniors), 15 P. Monzon (Independiente), 16 A. Caniggia (Racing Club), 21 P. Trovati (Lazio), sub: 6 G. Cabrera, 22 P. Simeone (Boca Juniors), 14 R. Giusti (Independiente), 4 J. Bassano (Stuttgart), 8 C. Caniggia (Verona), 10 D. Maradona (Napoli).

BRAZIL (3-4-3): 1 Taffarel (Inter Nacional), 19 Ricardo Rocha (Sao Paulo), 21 Mauro Galvão (Santos), sub: 10 P. Romar, 20 J. Dunga (Flamengo), 17 Renato (Flamengo), 4 Dunga (Flamengo), 6 Branco (Flamengo), 9 Carlos Roberto (Flamengo), 8 Valdo (Borussia Dortmund).

Brazil out on their own even in defeat

From DAVID MILLER, IN TURIN

This was one of the most absorbing matches we have yet seen in these finals — on incident, not to mention reputation. Brazil outplayed Argentina in the first hour, hitting the bar and posts three times and producing a level of skill that stretched Argentina almost beyond their limit. The danger for Brazil was that their finest moments came and went without a goal.

The match reestablished two things. The first is that Maradona, never mind that he was whistled throughout by the Italian section of the crowd, even when suffering chronic injury, is still a player of extraordinary qualities. He has been fouled more than any other player in this tournament, and that is because, when in possession of the ball and one-on-one, he is

capable of beating his man every time. Brazil knew that as well as any other team and often took unfair means to halt him.

The second truth is that even this Brazilian team, alleged to be sub-standard, played the game in a manner wholly distinctive and quite unlike anyone else. They have a timing, the vision and sudden changes of direction which no team, collectively, and few individuals can equal. It is a concept of the game which gives it a different dimension and something that gives to the World Cup every four years an appeal that makes us all long to be there.

If Argentina, against form and the run of play, can defeat Brazil, then there is no reason why England should not beat Belgium.

Pushover forecasts dismissed by Bedi

By QAMAR AHMED

BISHEN Bedi, the former Indian cricket captain and now the coach of the 16-strong Indian team to tour England, yesterday discounted any notions that his side would be a pushover.

As the Indians, led by Mohammad Azharuddin, limbered up for a warm-up game against the Indian Gymkhana, Bedi warned that India, though in the process of rebuilding, were a well balanced side.

"We do not underestimate our opponents and they should not underestimate us. We are looking forward to the tour with an open mind. We are an exciting side with a package of surprises," Bedi said.

He refused, however, to make any predictions about the outcome of the three-match Test series.

"I have played the game long enough not to make any predictions but I can only say that we are in with an even chance. Our bowling is as good as England and the batting reliable."

Bedi singled out the 17-year-old schoolboy, Sachin Tendulkar, as the most exciting batsman. "Touring England for him and others will be the real test," he said.

Azharuddin agreed with his coach and promised a tough series. "We have come here to play good cricket and hopefully we will try and produce the best that we can," he said.

Ten members of the side have not toured England before but only two, the right-arm leg spinner, Anil Kumble, and the wicketkeeper, Nayan Mongia, have not played in a Test.

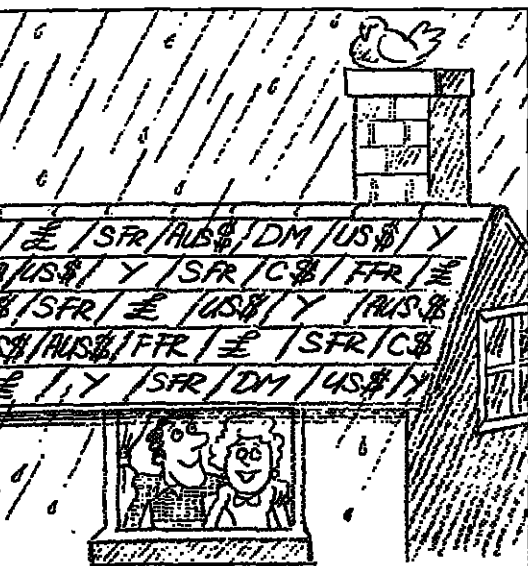
The team, managed by the former Indian wicketkeeper, Madhav Mantri, start their two-month tour on June 28 with a one-day game against Sunderland.

TOUR PARTY: M. Azharuddin (capt), N. Harwan, K. P. Dev, H. Kumble, S. Tendulkar, N. Mongia, K. More, S. Prabhakar, W. Raman, S. Sharma, R. Shastri, N. Sidhu, S. Tendulkar, D. Venkatarathnam, S. Raju, A. Wasson, Manager: M. Mantri, Coach: B. Bedi.

RESULTS: Show Jumping: 1. W. Fox-Pitt (GB), 2. J. Mott (Port), 3. M. Harrison (Swi), Dressage: 1. E. Ackermann (W.G.), 2. M. Moor (Swi), 3. M. Fyfe (Aust), Comp. Comp.: 1. S. Cope (W.G.), 2. J. Mott (Port), 3. Fox-Pitt (GB), 4. G. Smith, 2. Austria, 3. West Germany.

The British team of Fox-Pitt, Lucy Wordsworth (St Andrews University) and Helen Kenny (Staffordshire Polytechnic) won the team competition.

RESULTS: Show Jumping: 1. W. Fox-Pitt (GB), 2. J. Mott (Port), 3. M. Harrison (Swi), Dressage: 1. E. Ackermann (W.G.), 2. M. Moor (Swi), 3. M. Fyfe (Aust), Comp. Comp.: 1. S. Cope (W.G.), 2. J. Mott (Port), 3. Fox-Pitt (GB), 4. G. Smith, 2. Austria, 3. West Germany.



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Bryan Robson insists morale is still good

BRYAN Robson, England's captain forced out of the World Cup with an Achilles tendon injury, was comforted by his wife and children at Manchester airport when he returned home yesterday.

With his two-year-old son Ben in his arms, he talked to the press of the heartbreaking decision to return prematurely from Italy. "It is just one of those things. I picked up an injury which obviously I am very disappointed about," he said. His wife Denise, and their other children, Claire, aged 10, and Charlotte, aged 8, were at his side.

Before catching a taxi to his home in Hale Barns four miles away to watch the day's World Cup action on television, Robson insisted morale in the England camp was still high. "Morale is very good with

the players," he said. "The lads are delighted they got through the first stage and know it is all to play for."

"They see they have an opportunity to do well with the side of the draw they are in. So, hopefully, the lads will win it for us. We will keep our fingers crossed they will do it."

He was still hoping that he would wear an England shirt again. "That is up to Graham Taylor ... if he is the next England manager. To me, if I am fit at the beginning of the season and I am playing well then hopefully the England manager will pick me."

Robson aggravated his injury during the 0-0 draw with The Netherlands. He said that if England reached the semi-finals Bobby Robson had invited him back to Italy as a guest.

FIFA not to punish England

From JOHN GOODBODY IN GENOA

However, these measures have accompanied not just England but all other teams.

"No one likes football conducted in an atmosphere like this. We do not want to create fear and repression. Sport should be a matter of joy."

So far, only 44 Englishmen have had their arrests confirmed in more than two weeks of the competition. FIFA will consider the extent of the security measures when it holds a meeting after the World Cup to consider all aspects of the tournament.

Tognoni said there was "no easy answer" to the level of security. "However, things must be changed. We do not want things to stay like this. However, I must stress that FIFA is always behind England."

Graham Kelly, the chief

executive of the Football Association, arrived here to say he had received assurances from FIFA that England were not facing a ban from future World Cups.

Colin Moynihan, the minister for sport, who visited the city over the weekend, has secured a drinks ban lasting virtually 49 hours in Bologna beginning at 7am on Monday morning until 8am on Wednesday. On Monday, people having lunch in restaurants and hotels will be permitted to have wine with meals.

The prohibition does not extend to Rimini, only an hour from Bologna by train, and where many of the England supporters are staying.

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